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9 August 1984

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PERU TO NEGOTIATE STEEL SALES TO ARGENTINA

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Jul 84 p A-4

[Text] In addition to the possibility of starting iron exports to Argentina again, Peru will reportedly sell iron ore to that country with an initial volume of 300,000 tons.

The exports of our iron in large amounts will make it possible to pay for the expansion programs that Argentina has intended for its iron and steel industry.

In connection with the resumption of this commercial activity, a Peruvian expert will pay a visit to ascertain the technical iron requirements of Argentina's industry.

This is part of the agreement, reached at the sixth meeting of the Peruvian-Argentine special coordinating committee, which was signed in Lima by the secretary general of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry and the Argentine under-secretary of foreign trade.

In the area of commercial features, it was agreed that MINPECO [Peruvian State Mineral Marketing Company] and its Argentine counterpart, SOMISA [Argentine Iron and Steel Joint Association] would resume negotiations aimed at obtaining Peruvian iron ore supplies for that nation.

The sales are planned to begin this year, with a volume of up to 100,000 tons, reaching as much as 200,000 tons per year starting in 1985.

The terms will be the same as those in effect on the international market, insofar as quality and price are concerned.

It was agreed that there is a need to increase and diversify the reciprocal exchange over the medium and long term. The potential of both economies will be taken into consideration.

Among other points, the Argentine delegation expressed its concern over the obstacles hampering the entry of some of its country's products into the Peruvian market.

This is due to the implementation of regulations established by ITINTEC, for which reason it was suggested that agreements be signed that would facilitate the bilateral trade.

The visiting group also voiced its gratification at the awarding of international public bids submitted by Peru to Argentine business firms.

This holds true of the construction of the high voltage line in Ayacucho, the construction and equipping of 541 wells for drinking water and the execution of the expansion program involving 125,000 telephone lines.

2909

CSO: 3348/484

NICARAGUAN EFFORTS TO SEEK BRAZILIAN SUPPORT DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Brasilia--Jose Leon Talavera, the Nicaraguan deputy minister of foreign affairs, will visit Brazil beginning Monday, and will meet at noon with the secretary general at the Itamaraty Palace, Carlos Calero Rodrigues. The chancellor's office will host a luncheon for him, and the visitor will then talk at length with Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, who heads the American department. At 5 pm, Leon will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Elisio Saraiva Guerreiro.

In his talk with the minister of foreign affairs and his two aides, Leon is expected to seek financial and political support for Nicaragua from Brazil. The financial support has already been provided through a credit line of \$50 million. Brazil believes that it is providing political support by giving diplomatic coverage to the Contadora Group and promoting its charge d'affaires in Managua to the rank of ambassador.

The Sandinist government believes that this is too little. If Brazil were to denounce the intervention of the United States in Central America and the aggression against Nicaragua, this would represent political support, according to Managua. But the Figueiredo government will certainly not do this. First, as a matter of tradition and style, and secondly because, as a function of its foreign debt, it is increasingly dependent on Washington's influence with the International Monetary Fund and the private banks.

The Itamaraty Palace made no statement when the United States sent a part of its fleet to the two coasts of Nicaragua. When the Nicaraguan ports were mined, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry issued a general statement condemning all forms of intervention in the region, but made no mention of the mines.

Recently, the Sandinist government invited Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to come to Managua on the 19th to participate in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the fall of the dictator Anastasio Somoza. The Itamaraty Palace declined and said that it will only be represented, as has been the tradition in the past 4 years, by its ambassador in Managua.

Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals has been the only representative of the top echelon of the Brazilian government to visit Managua since the fall of Somoza. The ministers of labor and agriculture have been invited, but declined.



# MILITARY VIEWS OF GEISEL-FIGUEIREDO SUCCESSION TALKS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] The discussion about a new PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidate to succeed the president was the main subject of the meeting between Geisel and Figueiredo, former minister Armando Falcao, the politician closest to the former president, stated in Rio yesterday. The former minister did not deny that the persistence of Maluf is a complicating factor in "all this." According to Minister Leita de Abreu, the meeting will change the direction of the presidential succession to the extent that the president believes that his conduct cannot be characterized by absolute equidistance. "But he will have to act decisively, and is now working against the clock," the chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency said.

In the military sector, the reaction to the meeting was one of satisfaction. A highly placed military source gave assurance that the officers who are friends of the two generals have been working toward this rapprochement for some time, so that, through talks, the two could smooth out the differences between them. This same officer stressed that the predominant view in influential sectors of the armed forces is that, had the meeting been held earlier, some 3 months ago, as planned, the succession picture in the PDS would be very different from what it is, with chaos prevailing.

## There Will Be Others

Although stressing that he had not talked at length with Geisel about the meeting, since the latter proceeded directly to Teresopolis, former minister Falcao commented that preparations had been under way for some time for this visit by Figueiredo with a view to a frank discussion of the present picture. "If Maluf or Andreazza emerge as candidates for the PDS, it will be Tancredo Neves who will win in the electoral college, which would be the lesser evil," he stressed.

He said further that the press "is swallowing a red herring" when it reports that Aureliano Chaves did not know about the meeting. "Aureliano was informed by myself at the request of General Geisel himself." Falcao complained that "there is ill will where the vice president is concerned," adding that Aureliano's resignation from the presidency of the National Energy Commission was decided upon a long time ago, "and had nothing at all to do with the meeting yesterday (day before yesterday) in Brasilia."

The former minister stressed that the meeting was held on Figueiredo's initiative, and that "he invited, rather than summoning, General Geisel to meet with him. The meeting transpired in a very cordial atmosphere. For him this was the first in a series of many other meetings." The former minister further said that Geisel will not increase his participation in the succession process now, because he has always been very active. "People do not know this, since Geisel has no press adviser, but he has talked with many politicians and military officers. His activity has been intense." Falcao also provided new details about the super-secret trip by the former president to Brasilia. "We have been working on this meeting for a long time. We--Costa Cavalcanti, Reynaldo de Almeida and I--along with General Geisel, and, representing the Planalto Palace, Ministers Leitao de Abreu, Rubem Ludwig and Octavio Medeiros. Following the meeting, Minister Leitao de Abreu telephoned me. He expressed great satisfaction with the results of the talk."

Armando Falcao said further that Maluf is not the only complicating factor making the choice of the so-called "fifth man" difficult, because in fact time is passing and the deadline is increasingly close. He explained that he knew nothing about the possibility of a military candidate, and expressed the certainty that the Brasilia meeting "will lead to important developments, but it is too soon to make predictions or assessments." When asked if the meeting had as its purpose preventing the Liberal Front of the PDS from supporting Tancredo Neves as a candidate, he answered only: "It is nothing like that."

#### A New Fact

Falcao described the facts from Geisel's point of view. Minister Leitao de Abreu gave the version of the Planalto Palace. He was not present either, but he had a report of the talk from Figueiredo himself. "Obviously, this was a meeting for four eyes only, as the Germans say. I was not present, but I talked with President Figueiredo afterward. Moreover, this meeting had already been scheduled several times. The new fact is that the nature of the conduct of the president of the republic in connection with his successor will come up for discussion again. But he will have to act decisively, working now against the clock."

Leitao de Abreu recalled that shortly before the vote on the Figueiredo amendment, he tried to talk with Geisel, who was in Portugal. "Unfortunately," he said, "I reached him on the day the amendment was withdrawn, which was too late. But I found in him the greatest readiness to support approval of the amendment. It would be well to make it clear that the election of President Figueiredo was due to the unlimited support given him by then-president Geisel, who appointed him as head of the SNI."

The head of the Civilian Household stressed that Figueiredo will first of all have to reconcile the interests of filling the political spaces, before thinking of possible negotiations with the opposition parties, if the need arises. One difficulty in this new accommodation within the PDS is the time period, because the PDS convention which will choose the candidate is to be held very soon.

"I only hope that everything will be resolved by democratic means," the minister stressed. "In this connection, the meeting with Geisel was extremely important. The effects cannot be foreseen, but that they will be advantageous, I do not doubt at all." Later, speaking about the possibility of an agreement between the government and the opposition concerning the candidacy of Tancredo Neves, he gave an urbane answer. "Minas Gerais is a state with complex politics, but it has traditions and much political good sense. It has a politically strong personality."

#### Military Opinions

A high-ranking military source gave assurance that there was no lack of encouragement in that sector for talks between General Figueiredo and his predecessor in order to smooth over some of the points of difference existing between the two. This same officer commented that the armed forces, which have never considered the possibility of "a military solution" to this succession problem, believe that now more than ever the way has been paved for an agreement on a civilian candidate to govern the country.

A four-star general commented that if it were a question of placing another military officer in power, there would have been no need for the open political approach, since it would have sufficed to "promote" a general to replace Figueiredo. He recalled that the redemocratization "was launched by General Geisel," who left the task of giving continuity to the process to the political forces. In his view, Geisel would be willing to come out in support of the candidate chosen by the party, even if it were not Aureliano Chaves, to whom he has already offered support.

5157

CSO: 3342/134

MILITARY PREFER FIGUEIREDO COORDINATE SUCCESSION PROCESS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Helio Contreiras]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--If President Figueiredo takes the step of again coordinating the succession process, he will have the support of the high-ranking military. This statement was made public yesterday by certain generals, who admitted that there are difficulties in ensuring the normal development of the succession process without deepening the crisis which threatens to cause the collapse of the PDS [Social Democratic Party].

But the same sources say that the military ministers are not alone in urging his resumption of the task of coordination, nor is it being put forth as an imposition, but rather as an alternative for the definition of the political picture in the country.

The military officers whose opinions on the succession were heard confirm the report that the ministers opted for the resumption of the coordination task by President Figueiredo, with the reservation that, even in private talks, Figueiredo has made it clear that he does not want to resume this function which the PDS itself had previously assigned to him.

He would resume the task of coordination only, again according to these officers, if the political impasse within the PDS were to worsen to the point that the party might really lose its majority in the electoral college to the opposition.

The Planalto Palace now admits this is possible, as a result of possible Liberal Front support, led by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, for the opposition candidate, Tancredo Neves, who already has the support of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], and who is having difficulties only in obtaining support from the PDT [Democratic Workers Party], limited by the strategy of Rio Governor Leonel Brizola.

No reaction on the part of the Planalto Palace to an opposition candidate is expected until after the PDS convention scheduled for September. The process of succession would not be changed then, because the Planalto Palace will not have the support of the military ministers for a change in the rules of the game, since the PDS candidate will have been chosen and the candidacy of Tancredo Neves will have been made viable by the support of the opposition and the Liberal Front.

The majority of the military, more than 90 percent, a highly placed source in Brasilia says, support the political proposal of the Figueiredo government they regard as basic, which calls for the reestablishment of political and institutional normalcy. At least two of the military ministers are already aware that any deviation from the plan for political normality approved by the president on a compromise basis will cause a reaction, including protests by high-ranking military officers.

The possibility that the candidacy of Tancredo Neves will win in the electoral college might thus be the focus of a technical change within the succession process prior to the September convention of the PDS, but it will then have to be approved by the armed forces and by the Planalto Palace, with the same neutrality shown in the election of politicians who had been granted amnesty in 1982.

Figueiredo's resumption of the coordination task, according to these same sources, might result in the choice of a new presidential candidate on the recommendation of the Planalto Palace, or an accredited spokesman of it, and the withdrawal of the present candidates.

In terms of the military sector, the president in recent months lost an ally who might play an important role in "articulation with certain political leaderships, in the opposition included," Brigadier General Delio Jardim de Mattos, the air minister. For despite possible denials, the truth is that the relationship between the two today is not what it was.

Although there has not been what might be termed a serious shakeup, the relationship between the president and his air minister does not have the same consistency today as the friendship he shares with General Octavio Medeiros, minister and chief of the National Intelligence Services (SNI). But the president has no reason to complain about his air minister in terms of loyalty.

The choice of a civilian candidate, defended right at the beginning of the Figueiredo government by the then-naval minister, Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca, and later by the air minister, Brigadier General Delio Jardim de Mattos (a position which cost him some attempted plots, ostensibly admitted by one of the spokesmen for the military sector), today has the support of more than 90 percent of the colonels and generals.

The majority of the military officers who have analyzed the problem of the presidential succession make the same choice as the commander of naval operations, Admiral Paulo de Bonoso Duarte Pinto, did yesterday in an interview with O ESTADO. He gave the following profile for the ideal candidate for the presidency of the republic. "He should be an honorable, upright man with popular support, one who is a good administrator with proven capacity in private or public business, in brief a Brazilian capable of justifying the confidence of the public."

MILITARY COMMENT ON SUCCESSION ISSUE, CANDIDATES

Military Chief Praises Figueiredo

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--"President Figueiredo is fulfilling to the letter his oath to make this country a democracy, and the Armed Forces do not intend to participate in the political process, nor will they do so," said Air Force Gen Waldir Vasconcelos, minister-chief of the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA), in Rio de Janeiro. He emphasized that Figueiredo "got the plan for a political opening up underway, supported the broad amnesty by reinstating the former exiles in the country's political life, and carried out democratic elections in which those elected took office in the normal way."

In the opinion of the chief of the EMFA, what we need to do now is take the side of good sense and consider "any well-intentioned political participation by those expressing themselves or making commitments, regardless of the parties to which they belong."

According to other highly placed sources in the government, the statements by the minister-chief of the EMFA reflect the position not only of the three branches of the Armed Forces but also that of government sectors advocating a consolidation of the plan for the country's political normalization and rejecting any exceptional measure, which they consider untenable and completely inappropriate.

The same sources say that the governor of Minas Gerais, Tancredo Neves, will face obstacles in putting his own candidacy across, but only in radical sectors of the opposition itself that want the impossible, and they cite the inclination of some segments of the opposition to force the approval of direct elections on the 27th, when the Figueiredo amendment will be voted on.

Maluf

According to the government's military advisers, Tancredo is also facing resistance within the opposition to his candidacy at the head of a broad front to oppose candidate Paulo Maluf. The government sources admit that Planalto Palace is far from regarding Maluf as the ideal candidate for closing the political era that began in March 1964. According to some sources in Planalto

Palace, the man to do that should be a politician with broad popular support who enjoys the president of the republic's confidence and has the necessary qualities for dealing with the economic crisis.

And according to those same sources, Minister of Interior Mario Andreazza is not the candidate of President Figueiredo's dreams, either, but he is choosing him anyway because of his well-known reservations concerning Paulo Maluf and Vice President Aureliano Chaves. Relations between Aureliano and Figueiredo have never reached an ideal level precisely because, according to friends of both the president and his predecessor Ernesto Geisel, the vice president was chosen not by Figueiredo but by Geisel.

According to government sources that have analyzed the current political picture, Figueiredo today is a man disappointed in a number of politicians who practically swore eternal loyalty at the start of his administration but who, pursuing their own interests since then, have either ostentatiously changed sides or adopted a facade as dissidents to secure their own political futures.

It was the lack of a presidential candidate with the ideal image that precipitated the split in the PDS [Social Democratic Party] beginning in 1982, led the party to delegate responsibility for coordinating the succession to the president of the republic, and then, paradoxical as it may seem, resulted in that task being tossed back to the party at the end of December last year--basically for the same reason.

Considering the political uncertainties acknowledged by some of the government's most reliable advisers, the possibility that the governor of Minas Gerais, Tancredo Neves, might succeed Figueiredo is viewed as a natural development in some sectors, including the military, but without much satisfaction. Several military men, including some in the reserve, might even transfer their support to the governor of Minas Gerais.

Tancredo Neves has excellent relations with at least one military minister, and his image in the Armed Forces is that of a moderate politician who recently produced an analysis of the 1964 Revolution that made a favorable impression on the military. And some, precisely because they keep up with the governor's activities, acknowledge that despite being the oldest of the presidential hopefuls, he may make possible the changes that military ministers have already recognized as necessary even in their orders of the day.

Deputy Paulo Maluf arouses the same reactions in the military area that he has been causing in the political area: there are those who support him, examples being Gen Jose Luiz Coelho Netto of the reserve and other officers on the active roster and in Brasilia's ministries, and there are also those who simply do not accept the idea of seeing him succeed President Figueiredo.

#### Military Presidential Possibilities

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--The fifth candidate for succeeding President Figueiredo may be Governor Tancredo Neves, but preparations for a sixth candidate are now being

made in case there is a major political stalemate. He would be the candidate representing the "military solution," a possibility that is not entirely out of the question despite insistent statements by the military ministers that they do not want to be involved any longer in political questions.

A highly placed military source has acknowledged that if there is no agreement leading to a normal process of succession, a "military solution" will be considered. The source, who is very familiar with the twists and turns in Planalto Palace, regards as important the moderate and conciliating stand adopted by Governor Tancredo Neves and admits that the latter is highly respected within the Armed Forces.

The Army High Command has several presidential possibilities, beginning with the minister of army himself, Gen Walter Pires, a close friend of President Figueiredo. But Pires has expressed interest only in his job as head of the Ministry of Army.

Also said to be presidential possibilities are Army Generals Ivan de Souza Mendes, head of the Engineering and Communications Department, Jose Albuquerque, head of the Ordnance Department, and Leonidas Pires Goncalves, commander of the 3rd Army. At the very least, they are "ministerial material."

Even without their consent--since they have no ambition to be president of the republic--those generals would reportedly be headed for the job if there were a "military solution" to the question of the presidential succession, the reason being their record of services to the army and, in particular, to the 1964 Revolution.

Another possibility is said to be Minister of Air Delio Jardim de Mattos, who enjoys prestige and acceptance in political circles. Several congressmen have sounded out the minister, but he has rejected the idea of becoming a candidate.

11798

CSO: 3342/125



# INFANTRY TO HAVE NEW 'CHARRUA' TANK BY END OF 1984

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--By the end of this year, Brazil will have the prototype of the first tracked fighting vehicle to be designed in Brazil. It is being built by Motor Parts, Inc. of Sorocaba with the help of the Army Research and Development Institute and the Military Institute of Engineering, both of which are responsible to the Army Technology Center [CTEX].

The "Charrua"--as it may be named for marketing purposes--will weigh 20 tons and will be able to carry 10 men without reducing its mobilization [as published, presumably mobility intended], protection, or firepower, which are essential elements for participation by infantry units in a theater of operations. Like the Urutu armored vehicle, which is manufactured by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], the Charrua will be amphibious, and it will replace the current M-113's, which are among the most widely used armored vehicles in the world. Its approximate cost on the international market will be \$600,000.

The Charrua project resulted from studies at the Military Institute of Engineering itself, and it marks the entry by Motor Parts, Inc. into the field of large armored vehicle production. That field is already occupied by two outstanding firms, ENGESA and Bernardini, which are preparing to introduce two new products (ENGESA's 28-ton Tamoio tank and Bernardini's 35-ton Osorio tank, both tracked).

Motor Parts already produces mechanical components for armored vehicles and is carrying out a large-scale program to refit the Brazilian Army's armored M-113's. The refit consists of replacing the original engines with diesel units and changing the transmission and on-board systems.

## Market

The Armored Personnel Carrier (APC)--the Charrua's original designation--is being developed on the basis of the experience gained by Motor Parts in modernizing the M-113's. That is the same path that Bernardini followed very successfully in connection with tanks. According to plans, the Charrua will have a 20mm antiaircraft gun mount and a Milan antitank missile launcher or its domestic equivalent as developed by the CTEX and AVIBRAS.

On the market, it will compete with the famous U.S. LTV, which is considered the best in the West. Although tracked, it floats rather like a vessel, unlike similar vehicles, which need to touch bottom in the streams they cross in order to move. Motor Parts may export its new product to countries in Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa in addition to supplying the Brazilian Army.

#### Autonomy

The project underway at Motor Parts reflects the CTEX's new philosophy for action as a promoter of industry. Under the terms of a presidential decree, the CTEX is now able to hire senior and middle-level technicians at salaries higher than those set by the DASP [Administrative Department of Public Service] for agencies of the Federal Government. The autonomy thus granted to the CTEX will facilitate the hiring of scientists for the CTEX staff, something that was becoming impossible because of the budget limitations that existed previously.

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CSO: 3342/125

CONSEQUENCES OF DETERIORATION OF PDS ASSESSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jun 84 p 7

[Article by Carlos Chagas]

[Text] Brasilia--Even though he is resisting for a few more hours the temptation to stage what will be one of his administration's biggest vexations--the withdrawal of the constitutional amendment he sent to Congress--Gen Joao Figueiredo is no longer relying on the PDS [Social Democratic Party]. Events show that the government party ceased to exist yesterday at least--if not before.

Postponement of the session for voting on the constitutional amendment is aimed at the impossible: an agreement between the leaders of the government and opposition parties that would resemble the agreement that exists between a guillotine and a neck. The government does not want its opponents to display the strength in voting that would permit the establishment of direct elections now, but it wants them to approve all the other parts of its proposal. It would take a miracle for the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], the PDT [Democratic Workers Party], and the PT [Workers Party] to back down, since doing so would place them in an extremely poor light as far as public opinion and their own rank and file are concerned. By continuing to support an immediate return to direct elections, the opposition parties will contribute to the government's withdrawal of the amendment, possibly today. And withdrawal of the amendment--or more accurately, the events of yesterday, which point to such an outcome--shows that the PDS is dead.

The explanation is simple: by themselves, the opposition parties would not be in a position to threaten the government with an immediate return to direct elections. If the threat exists, it is because the opposition has the support of sectors within the PDS. The government party, or some of its groups, would therefore be responsible for the most far-reaching change experienced by the regime in the past 20 years.

The PDS made it clear yesterday that it no longer upholds those in power. It imploded, split up, and died. It is no longer functioning. The chief effect of this is on the presidential succession. The opposition parties will fail to elect Figueiredo's successor only if they are stupid. They will fail to

see Tancredo Neves receive the presidential sash on 15 March of next year only if they imitate the PDS and act in a divided manner.

There is no longer one PDS, but several, and they are flagrantly irreconcilable, antagonistic, and isolated. There is Paulo Maluf's PDS, Aureliano Chaves' PDS, Jose Sarney's PDS, Augusto Franco's PDS, a pro-direct elections PDS, Mario Andreazza's PDS, and even Joao Figueiredo's PDS.

How will those various segments behave from now on? Barring miracles or unexpected developments, they will continue to behave just as they have until now: every group for itself. None of them has the slightest concern for or commitment to the program, doctrine, interests, and possible goals of the whole. It is as though the Flamengo soccer team, in a match against Gremio, were to disintegrate, with each of its players starting to play independently and kick the ball in any direction. As an aside, that seems to be what happened 2 days ago in Porto Alegre, to the horror of the red-and-black's supporters. Well, it is the same in politics.

Maluf's supporters are interested only in getting their candidate elected--indirectly, obviously--and in achieving their objectives. They want nothing to do with direct elections now or with reducing the new president's term of office to 4 years. They want nothing to do with preelection polls, which would put them in an unfavorable position, or with the search for a compromise candidate. As far as they are concerned, "PDS" means "Salim's [Maluf's] Party" [a pun on "PDS" in Portuguese].

Aureliano's supporters are in rebellion against the majority principle: if Paulo Maluf or Mario Andreazza is a candidate, they will not respect the traditional rule requiring losers to support the winner. They would object to being treated the same way--if it came to that--but are already saying clearly that they will vote for an opposition candidate. They want direct elections now and are not letting go of preelection polls among the rank and file, even if such polls are rejected by the majority.

Jose Sarney's PDS wants revenge, Augusto Franco's PDS would like peace, and the pro-direct elections PDS is also ready to swing in that direction, while Mario Andreazza's PDS is praying that the national convention will be held and that he will get Figueiredo's support, even if it is late in coming. As for Figueiredo's own PDS, it is a case apart: it has only one member--Figueiredo himself--who is incapable of making sense or, even worse, of acting the same way twice.

That explains how those various parties reached yesterday's deadlock, with the resulting postponement of the session for voting on the constitutional amendment, and it also explains how, since there is no longer just one party, they will deal with the problem of succession. Each will work on its own behalf, and what this means is not only the collapse of the party's slate, but also, and more importantly, that the PDS cannot possibly leap into power as the next administration, regardless of the rules of the game, time limits, or the duration of mandates.

That is the chief consequence of the deterioration described above: the succession is being lost for and by the PDS--in other words, for and by the government. Figueiredo is no longer picking his successor, regardless of whether or not he is interested in the process. The opposition parties are one step away from becoming the government, provided that they use common sense. If they unite to nominate Tancredo Neves, they will have the support of one or more of the different parties or blocs into which the PDS has evolved. Ironically, this marks the end not only of the joke of the constitutional amendment but also of the farce that enables the incumbents to hold on to power through manipulation of the law. There will be no "Savior" to fix things up. In this case, only Judas would save the situation, and the role of that ill-starred apostle and traitor would be played by members of the opposition parties who are still prepared today to take no part in the electoral college as a protest against the spurious and illegitimate process it represents. If they betray the nation and insist on not showing up at the electoral college next 15 January, one of the government-supporting candidates may win. But even if one does, the PDS will not have won. And neither will Figueiredo.

By 10 am today--the deadline for beginning the vote on the constitutional amendment--the leaders of the various parties will have spent innumerable hours in talks. Negotiations lasted well past the early morning hours. One of two things will happen, and the most probable outcome will be a lack of agreement among the party leaders, resulting in withdrawal of the constitutional amendment by its author. It deserves repeating that the game is over. The boy who is still rich will stop playing, take his ball, and go home--while he still has a home to go to and while he still owns the ball, neither of which, apparently, is going to be true much longer.

The other--theoretical--possibility is that there will be agreement and, along with it, approval of the amendment more or less as it stands--that is, without immediate direct elections.

If the amendment is withdrawn, everything will remain the same--that is, the presidential election will remain indirect, and the future president will hold office for 6 years. But those rules will inevitably be changed if Figueiredo's successor is Tancredo Neves. Once installed in power, he will reportedly undertake to propose a broad constitutional reform to correct distortions and limit his own powers as well as institute direct elections. The danger is that the candidacy of the governor of Minas Gerais will not prove feasible and that the future president will turn out to be Paulo Maluf. If that happens, he will do everything possible to leave things the way they are. Because even Mario Andreazza, as a candidate, has said that 6 years are too long and that the return to direct elections will be an unrestrainable aspiration, at least after 1988.

11798  
CSO: 3342/125

REPORTAGE ON COOPERATION ACCORDS, RELATIONS WITH SAO TOME

Three Agreements

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil and Sao Tome and Principe signed three agreements yesterday--a general cooperation agreement, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, and an agreement on cultural cooperation--as part of the visit to Brasilia by Maria Amorim, that African country's minister of foreign affairs. The visit ended yesterday.

In a joint communique, Guerreiro and Maria Amorim say they support the agreements signed by South Africa, Angola, and Mozambique. Their support is expressed in the following terms: "Analyzing recent developments in the situation in southern Africa, which the governments of Brazil and Sao Tome and Principe follow with particular interest, the two ministers expressed their support for the efforts by Angola, Mozambique, and other front-line countries in the search for security and prosperity." They also support Namibia's rapid accession to independence and the end of apartheid in South Africa.

The document describes the Atlantic Ocean as "a fundamental link for closer relations and a peaceful instrument for trade and cooperation among the developing coastal states." They therefore want that ocean to be free of "tensions and confrontations" between powers from outside the region. The two countries are completely opposed to the establishment of "military pacts or treaties" such as the so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization which, "instead of ensuring peace in the ocean touching on their two countries, may make it the scene of displays of rivalry that are alien to it."

The serious international economic crisis was another subject receiving special attention in the joint communique. Mentioned as important elements in that crisis were protectionism, high interest rates, the recession, the deterioration of the terms of trade for raw materials, and the decline in the flow of financing to developing countries. The document recommends "urgent measures" for dealing with and overcoming those problems.

The communique includes a very general reference to the problem of the Western Sahara, a territory claimed by Morocco and the SDAR (Saharan Democratic Arab

Republic): "Resolution of this issue must be based on the principles of self-determination of peoples in keeping with the pertinent UN resolutions."

#### Sao Tome Criticism

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Brasilia--Maria Amorim, minister of foreign affairs of Sao Tome and Principe, has criticized the official Brazilian attitude that kept Brazil from supporting her country's struggle for freedom: "We find that dissociation odd, but we feel that it did not come from the hearts of most of the Brazilian people. It was the result of a merely temporary situation arising from a naive political assessment."

In those days, said the minister of foreign affairs, the supporters of the struggle for national freedom in Sao Tome and Principe consoled themselves by reading Jorge Amado and Josue de Castro. "In nostalgic moments, we would listen to Brazilian music with its great voices of the past. Those who came to Brazil did not come in search of money; they were looking for solidarity with their struggle and seeking a rediscovery of African identity."

Maria Amorim said that beginning on 12 July 1975, the date of her country's independence, Brazil decided to "become an ally and to establish privileged relations with us." She also said that her country has a natural calling for the sea and, as a nonaligned country, "has a profound concern to remain neutral." She explained its concept of neutrality: "active, with an evaluation and assessment of the existing conflicts."

The minister of foreign affairs defended the rights of the Saharan people, who are seeking to establish themselves in the Western Sahara, and she pointed out that "Africa is a rich and promising continent which can represent a force for the balance and consolidation of peace in the world."

Maria Amorim defended Namibia's right to be independent and rejected "foreign interference or the threat and use of external force" in Chad. Examining the conflict in Central America, she said that every country has the right to "choose the system most appropriate for its development."

In welcoming the visitor, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro commented on the agreements in southern Africa: "Brazil is following the negotiations and implementation of the current agreements in that region with great interest, and it hopes that the friendly countries, especially Angola and Mozambique, will soon be able to devote themselves from a secure position to the economic and social development of their territories."

11798

CSO: 3342/125

# ACCORD IN ENERGY SECTOR SIGNED WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] The governments of Brazil and Guinea-Bissau signed a protocol of intention yesterday pertaining to cooperation in the energy and mining sectors. The following aspects will receive priority: oil, alcohol, joint ventures in the mineral sector, water power, energy planning, biomass, biogas and vegetable oils.

The protocol was signed during the last day of the visit being paid to Brasilia by President of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira. Brazil will be able to cooperate with that African country in setting up microdistilleries for alcohol. In the oil sector, Brazil will collaborate in the exploitation of new wells and the refining of crude oil.

The two countries also signed a long joint communique in which they supported the agreements signed recently by Mozambique, Angola and South Africa, terming them undertakings contributing to the establishment of an atmosphere of peace in southern Africa. Brazil and Guinea-Bissau praised the efforts in Maputo and Luanda to defend the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their respective countries.

In its criticism of continued colonialism in Africa, the joint communique urged effective independence for Namibia, based on Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, and it condemned apartheid as a threat to peace and stability on the African continent.

In the morning, the president of Guinea-Bissau paid a visit to the National Congress, where he was welcomed by the president of the chamber, Flavio Marcilio, and the president of the Senate (interim), Lomanto Junior, as well as some 10 other parliamentarians. Because of the parliamentary recess, no joint session was in progress to honor him. He was welcomed in the Senate auditorium, where he talked with senators and deputies about the cultural links between his country and parts of Brazil. He visited the chamber where the Senate sits in plenary session before departing, after spending about 20 minutes in the congress premises.

## Proposal

One of the Brazilian undertakings already in progress in Guinea-Bissau was announced in Rio yesterday by the business in charge of the project, Brazil



Marketing International, S.A. (BMI), a trading company. According to the enterprise announcement, it is an agroindustrial undertaking which will in 8 years account for the investment of resources totaling about \$40 million. The first stage involves an area of about 600 hectares (10 percent of the total), now being developed with resources totaling \$8 million from the Bank of Brazil.

According to BMI, the initial stage calls for the production of 300,000 tons of alcohol and sugar per year. In the future, plans call for the gradual replacement of Guinea-Bissau's imports of fuel. The enterprise announced that resources will be obtained from international funds, especially those in Arab countries, and development banks interested in the region, for the next stages of the undertaking.

The officers of the trading company, headed by Paulo Manoel Protasio, further announced that the agroindustrial project will include the production of soybeans, corn, peanuts and other crops for consumption in Guinea-Bissau and for export. The pilot plan, when completed, will create 1,200 direct new jobs, the BMI asserts.

5157

CSO: 3342/134

# RECORD JUNE TRADE SURPLUS OF 1.3 BILLION DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 21

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian trade balance for June showed a record surplus of \$1.301 billion, with exports also revealing development unparalleled in the economic history of the country with a total of \$2.505 billion as compared to imports totaling \$1.204 billion. "This was a truly impressive result and one which exceeded our expectations," the director of the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) of the Bank of Brazil, Carlos Viacava, said proudly. He stressed that the surplus in the first half of the year reached \$6.026 billion, or 66.5 percent of the original goal for the year of \$9.1 billion.

In view of this result, Carlos Viacava sees nothing unreasonable about predicting a balance exceeding \$11 billion by the end of the year, arguing that the export of the farm harvest only begins in fact as of this second half of the year. For next year, presuming a continued economic recovery in the United States and stable international interest rates, the director of the CACEX believes that the Brazilian trade balance result will be very good news. Carlos Viacava stressed that the results achieved by Brazil in foreign trade will without a doubt strengthen the country's position in its next negotiations with the creditor banks. He recalled the letter sent to President Joao Figueiredo by President Ronald Reagan, stressing that the results obtained by the countries making economic adjustments will naturally be taken into account in the next discussions with the international financial system.

The CACEX director attributed the excellent export result last month to the development of coffee sales, in the main. They showed an increase of 62.8 percent over the comparable period last year, with a total of \$280 million. The soy product complex was also rather profitable, with oil sales totaling \$90 million and soybean sales another \$190 million. Viacava also stressed that in June, for the first time this year, basic products did not show a 1 percent drop, but on the contrary, an increase of 10.7 percent. Apart from this, imports also increased in comparison to May and to the same period last year, another fact which had not existed previously.

The CACEX director admitted that it will not be easy to match the record of \$2.5 billion in exports in the coming months, but he regards it as realistic to predict that sales will remain above \$2 billion, above all because commodity prices are continuing to improve on the international market. It will also be difficult to match the balance, because the government will be cutting back imports.

He admitted that the lack of credit is affecting the development of exports, but it does not threaten the achievement of the expected balance of \$9.1 billion. However, he stressed that the lack of financing is a problem which needs to be resolved soon. On the other hand, where rice imports are concerned, he said that they have not yet been authorized because the government is studying the problem of possible exemption from the tax on financial operations (IOF). As to exports of this product, producers need only apply to the CACEX for shipping permits.

June Exports			
	1983	1984	Variation(%)
Coffee	172	280	62.8
Other	1.792	2.225	24.
Total	1.964	2.505	27.6
Imports			
	1983	1984	Variation (%)
Oil	603	619	+2.7
Other	570	585	+2.6
Total	1.173	1.204	+2.6
Surplus	791	1.301	

January-June Exports			
	1983	1984	Variation(%)
Coffee	1.100	1.377	25.2
Other	9.167	11.274	23.0
Total	10.267	12.651	23.2
Imports			
	1983	1984	Variation (%)
Oil	3.979	3.476	12.6
Other	3.497	3.149	-10.0
Total	7.476	6.625	-11.4
Surplus	2.791	6.026	

#### Principal Products

	Percentage
Sugar	130
Cacao	86.7
Raw coffee	71.1
Basic	10.7
Industrial	38.1
Semiprocessed	70.3
(Pig iron)	77.0
Manufactured	32.7
Refined sugar	58.3
Shoes	45.5
Organic chemicals	71.8

Source: CACEX

5157

CSO: 3342/134

## BRAZIL

### BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORTS--Brasilia--Brazilian exports of coffee in the first 6 months of this year came to a total of \$1.35 billion, 22 percent more than the foreign sales of the product in the first half of 1983, Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna announced yesterday. He stressed that the sales between January and June have already exceeded a half of the planned goal of \$2.4 billion for all 12 months of 1984. The minister said that in volume, the exports were up 12 percent in the first half of this year as compared with the same portion of 1983. While in the first 6 months of this year 9.48 million sacks of coffee were exported, 8.45 million sacks were sold between January and June of last year. Camilo Penna noted that Brazilian exports have steadily increased, despite the small annual variations which have been seen in coffee consumption on the world market. Domestic sales increased from 9 million sacks in 1979 to 12 million in 1980, 13 million in 1981, 15 million in 1982 and more than 16 million in 1983. The estimate for this year calls for the export of 18 million sacks (just 30 percent of the international market). On the domestic market, coffee consumption comes to about 9 million sacks. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 21] 5157

CSO: 3342/134

CHILE

## SOCIALIST WORKSHOPS PARTY PROPOSES DELAY IN DEBT REPAYMENT

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Jul 84 p C3

[Text] The Democratic Socialist Workshops will propose an emergency economic plan with external and internal effects.

The leader of that group, Luis Angel Santibanez, reported this yesterday at a press conference. According to him, this plan suggests that the government suspend payment of the foreign debt for 5 years.

He indicated that the bill will be presented to the members of ADENA [National Democratic Agreement] and then to the minister of finance and minister of economy.

Santibanez explained that nonpayment of the foreign debt for 5 years will mean more than \$2 billion per year that can be allocated to economic and social development and revitalization of the Chilean economy.

He stated: "It is a matter of suspension for 5 years, payment of interests and renegotiation of the medium-term debts to make them long term and the long-term debts to consolidate them so that they cannot be the object of new interest."

The leader said that the external aspect also includes Chile rejoining the Andean Pact.

### Internal Aspect

Internally, Santibanez revealed that the plan includes suspension of all taxes for 5 years except the VAT which would be on the base or the producer.

He added that suspension of welfare payments for 5 years is being considered. This must be regulated so that it is translated effectively into hiring and creation of new jobs.

He added: "The systems of health, education and welfare would remain under state services. We know that this has repercussions on some AFP welfare institutions. We thought these funds should be administered by CORFO [Production Development Corporation] so that their capital is not lost or devalued. We

would call this a temporary contribution for 5 years. It would permit service to these commitments that the state acquired for welfare, health and education."

#### Divorce Law

Also he announced his group's objective of a divorce law in Chile with dissolution of the marriage.

He stated that they have many bills for this under the heading "Family Legislation." They tend to legally correct many social situations in the country that cannot be hidden.

He pointed out: "It is better to resolve them as a modern, civilized and cultured country rather than a country that puts its head down and ignores the problems. It seems to us that divorce does not create marriage problems. However, when there are problems, it is necessary to solve them and divorce is one solution."

7717

CSO: 3348/482

ADENA PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNITED OPPOSITION

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Jul 84 p C3

[Text] The chairman of the executive council of ADENA [National Democratic Agreement], Juan de Dios Carmona, told EL MERCURIO yesterday that "the only way to guarantee the functioning of democracy is to unite positions and try to present a single face to the national public."

Carmona who also heads the Social Christian Movement regretted not being able to have all the movements that made up the Group of Eight in this agreement. It should be recalled that the National Party, the UDI [Independent Democratic Union] and PADENA [National Democratic Party] did not sign it.

Carmona did not participate directly in the consolidation of this new movement since he is at home on doctor's orders with the flu.

He said: "It is necessary to consolidate the institutions and overcome doctrinairian disagreements."

He also stated that ADENA encourages the democratic process. "We do not want to form a civic center confronting the military regime. That would be a misunderstanding of national reality. It is necessary to achieve democracy peacefully, accepting the legislation and the institutionality, albeit with some modifications."

Carmona added that it is indispensable to give guarantees to the public and to represent the majority of our country which does not want anarchy, political dispersion or partisan criteria involved in the future democracy.

He indicated: "At this time, national unity and solidarity are needed."

Asked about the future of the transition proposal drawn up by the Group of Eight, the leader indicated: "It is progressing. The study on political laws continues to advance."

He stated: "In this second stage we are going to continue encouraging it and develop other activities."

He also emphasized that "categories like definitions or positions of support or nonsupport for the government are not appropriate here. That classification which a party leadership tries to restore at any cost is not appropriate."

He continued: "The military government does not have political connotations and does not want them."

7717

CSO: 3348/482



GOVERNMENT HAS DOUBLED NATION'S DIPLOMATIC TIES IN DECADE

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Jul 84 p C2

[Text] There has been a notable expansion in foreign relations by Chile in the last decade. The number of nations with which there are diplomatic ties and consolidation of ties with friendly countries doubled. This was pointed out in a report released yesterday by the National Mass Media Office.

The document emphasized that our country's clear and defined foreign policy determined by the president of the republic has strengthened Chile's presence in the world, "achieving privileged participation never attained by past administrations."

It explained that in spite of the strong opposition of countries in the Soviet orbit--which have carried out concrete actions and every type of pressure to isolate us--the presidential guidelines in this field have made it possible to expand and consolidate ties with friendly nations.

Diplomatic Corps

It added that the results of this foreign policy--now led by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle--can be seen in the fact that our country has solid relations with 106 nations on the five continents compared to 53 as of 1973. In 1973 Chile had 32 embassies abroad while it now has 62.

At the end of the previous government, the Diplomatic Corps consisted of 36 missions while there are 68 today. These figures demonstrate a notable expansion of Chilean relations which doubled in the decade.

International Organizations

Chile is also represented in all the international organizations and actively participates in 30 UN organizations. Minister Del Valle has emphasized the plan to expand Chilean participation at the international level even more.

Our country, representing the Latin American nations, heads the Rights of the Sea Convention and presides over IA-ECOSOC and the Pan-American Institute for History and Geography. It was also nominated to be on the Environmental Council.

This expansion in external affairs has meant that our country has been chosen as the site for international meetings. More than 20 of them will be held in the coming months with delegations from many countries meeting in Santiago. These include the IA-ECOSOC and a conference in which more than 1,000 biologists will participate.

#### Official Visits

In the last 12 months, 32 official delegations visited our country including groups of parliamentarians from Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1984, three foreign ministers and other prominent political and economic leaders came to Chile.

Minister Del Valle is preparing receptions and programs for other important visits. Two chiefs of state--the emir of Kuwait and the president of Paraguay --and the foreign ministers from Paraguay, Pakistan, Venezuela and Brazil will come to our country in the coming months.

It was also indicated that the hard work by the minister of foreign relations has prevented him from accepting official invitations from Uruguay, China, Korea, Singapore, Pakistan and Indonesia. Due to the international activities of the Foreign Ministry and in spite of the fact that Chile did not participate in the group of countries that advocated the Cartagena meeting, our country's desire to participate in the important debate by foreign ministers and ministers of finance that was to be held in that country--at the suggestion of the Argentine president, Raul Alfonsin, and by decision of President Augusto Pinochet--was revealed to Colombia.

#### Andean Pact

One of the most important tasks that Minister Del Valle is working on now is the analysis of the possibilities that Chile will rejoin the group of nations in the so-called Andean Pact. The secretary of state's plan is to assemble the background gathered by this ministry as well as the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance in order to make a decision on this.

7717

CSO: 3348/482

## CNI ACCUSED OF EXTREMIST MEASURES

Santiago HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Marcela Otero]

[Text] "He never failed to arrive to sleep and, on precisely that day, the last one of his life, he told me that he would return at 2200 hours," recalls his widow, Ines Castillo (a 26-year old teacher, with one son). But she waited in vain for Patricio Sobarzo. Upset, she went out the next morning (3 July) and inquired about his whereabouts. She was walking along Alameda when her gaze fell upon the front page of a tabloid hanging from a kiosk. She was left breathless: In the center of the page, a photograph showed in the middle of the street the bloody remains of the man who had been her husband. Over the picture, there was a red headline in four columns: "Confrontation at intersection of Departmental and Macul, two extremists riddled with bullets."

The story provided by the morning paper seemed like a nightmare to her. It did not include the names of those killed. It noted that, at dawn, forces from the CNI [National Information Center] had dealt a heavy blow to the "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front" (FPMR), the alleged armed branch of the PC. It described a shooting that has occurred when security forces found a suspicious car, a Renca Charade, with license GRA-322, driven by four persons, including a woman. The CNI report subsequently stated that, under those circumstances, there had occurred "a confrontation which resulted in the deaths of two terrorists. One of them (Enzo Munoz Arevalo) was killed on the very site, and the other (Hector Patricio Sobarzo Nunez), was killed as he was trying to get by the security forces, firing his weapon."

'He Was Not Clandestine'

The intense activity displayed on that night by the CNI agents was not learned until later. An apparent chase aimed at the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front eventually left a toll of four dead, seven arrested and four dwellings searched.

The others killed were a couple, consisting of Ana Delgado Tapia and Juan Manuel Varas Silva, who were shot shortly before 0600 hours in the morning at 800 Lo Ovalle Lane.

The first search occurred at No 4036 Maria Iriarte Street, in Nunoa, next to the Departmental Rotonda, where a clandestine clinic was operating. There, Luis Alberto Belmar Erices, Nabor Fernando Reyes Barra, a hospital nurse, Maria Cristina Benavides, his wife, and Patricia Rox Jonas were arrested. The CNI claims that Belmar Erices was recovering "from the bullet wounds that he sustained during the attack on the offices of the Army Intelligence Directorate."

In another operation, carried out at La Florida, Humberto Alfredo Vargas Calderon and Silvia Pamela Bustillos Calderon, residing at No 10319 Monsignor Subercaseaux Way, were captured. In the La Estrella settlement, at Pudahuel, Pedro Arturo Cerda Umana was arrested. In both instances, the security agents claim to have seized powerful arsenals. The official report attributed to all those killed and arrested the status of Communist militants and "active members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front."

Maria Maluenda, speaking on behalf of the PC, denied that the FPMR belonged to that entity. Sobarzo's widow, Ines Castillo, in turn, was emphatic in stating: "Patricio was never a member of the PC, nor of the Manuel Rodriguez Front. He did not lead a double or clandestine life; he was a public opposition leader, founder of the Agech, head of the Democratic Professionals Group and a member of the Committee for Defense of People's Rights (CODEPU). On the day of his death, he was meeting at the premises of that organization until 2100 hours. He did not have nor did he carry weapons. Furthermore, he did not know how to handle them."

A public statement from CODEPU corroborated this: "The records on the life and activities of Patricio Sobarzo that our organization has, which agree with those held by the honorable deputy from Solidarity, attest to his selfless, constant, public activity in the defense of human rights, in the course of which he met his death. We categorically reject the description of 'terrorist' given by the press, mechanically repeating the tendentious information made available by his executioners."

### Spiral of Repression

The deaths of four persons in "confrontations" was compounded by the tragic demise of Maria Loreto Castillo ("the woman blown up," HOY, No 360), for which an inspecting minister was appointed. CODEPU also requested of the president of the Supreme Court that a magistrate be appointed to investigate what it overtly terms assassinations. Attorney Fabiola Letelier told HOY: "The CNI, in order to intimidate, kills those of us who, like Sobarzo, are struggling for human rights. There is no reason, with their authority and the firing power that they have, not to arrest and turn over to the courts those whom they consider guilty of any crime. We are witnessing an escalation of repression, of a magnitude comparable with that experienced during the post-coup period."

## The Wounded

On the two nights following those of the "confrontation," operations continued in various sections of the capital, with searches and at least 10 arrests. It was claimed that the CNI managed to find a large amount of weaponry, explosives and subversive propaganda material, all belonging to the FPMR. And in an unusual televised press conference, two of those captured in the first roundup, Pedro Arturo Cerda (he admitted his connection with the FPMR) and the hospital nurse Nabor Reyes ("I have never engaged in acts of violence"), confused further still a puzzle the background of which is violence.

But pieces are missing to reassemble a confused plot which the minister and secretary general of government, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, simplified as "a very important event for the country's public life, because it proves the constant action of the security agencies and the extent of the danger represented by this type of extremist." In statements made in Concepcion, the night before Patricio Sobarzo's funeral, mention was made of those killed in confrontations: "Often, a group of front organizations is created, in which some of those individuals might have participated."

Concurrently, in Santiago, Minister Raquel Camposano was unable to take the action ordered by the Fourth Court of Appeals Courtroom in connection with an appeal for protection filed on behalf of Luis Alberto Belmar Erices. The court ordered the magistrate to ascertain the state of the wounded individual's health, the latter being confined in the Military Hospital. But she was unable to enter the door of the treatment premises nor to talk with its director (Col Hans Zippelius), who refused to receive her. "Any information must be requested from Army Public Relations," was the response. The next day, the hospital director went to the court and gave an explanation to the magistrate.

Unconfirmed rumors indicate that aid had been requested of Patricio Sobarzo Nunez in order to help obtain medical or diplomatic assistance for this wounded individual. Attempting to carry out this humanitarian task, he was reportedly killed in an ambush in which he was assassinated.

2909

CSO: 3348/494

## FUGITIVE DOCTOR SAYS NATION ISOLATED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 18 Jul 84 p 9

[Interview with Dr Leopoldo Ortega Rodriguez in Santiago; date not specified]

[Text] It was a gloomy night at the height of a storm, when a fallen tree had caused a blackout in the neighborhood. Amid the darkness, HOY reached the house sheltering Dr Leopoldo Ortega Rodriguez, "somewhere in Santiago." The professional man (aged 62, married, with five daughters, two of whom are also physicians) made the news when he was suddenly expelled from the country (on 7 April), along with the secretary general of the MDP, Jaime Insunza. His face was publicized at the time by a radio photo taken when he was leaving the airplane which took him to Rio de Janeiro; and this may be repeated again, based on the decision handed down on 9 July by the Supreme Court.

Until his expulsion, few knew about Dr Ortega, including political circles in the capital. "But I'm no strange bird in Aysen," he comments happily, by candlelight, recalling his professional start in Chile Chico, a locality on the shores of Lake General Carrera, between the pampa and the glaciers, only 4 kilometers from Argentina.

He arrived there at the beginning of the 1950's, "when I had to be brave, because there was no electric light or drinking water, and we had only a doctor's office for treating patients." Modest, he omits the fact that he was known as a "champion" or also a "secular saint" and a Communist; that he did not wait for patients to arrive, but went out looking for them; that he departed on horseback, riding a couple of hours in the rain, to aid a sick clergyman in that lonely area. He also toured the riverbank settlements in a boat, and on more than one occasion served as a midwife on board. He operated wherever he could until, under the government of Jorge Alessandri, he succeeded in having a 60-bed hospital built in Chile Chico. He was in the area for 15 years, and he became executive secretary of the Health Planning Committee, with headquarters in Puerto Montt.

In 1957, he ran as a candidate for councilman, representing the PC, and won. He later arrived in Congress as a deputy from Aysen. But he no longer belonged to Congress in 1973, when the military coup caught him by surprise outside Chile. He returned in 1979.

[Question] What has been your main activity since you returned?

[Answer] I am in charge of the Basic Committees Department of the Chilean Human Rights Commission. There, we share the conviction that the dignity and freedom of individuals must primarily be an endeavor on the part of the individuals themselves, and that the strength that is obtained from unity among everyone is far greater than the mere sum of the individual struggles.

[Question] But, concretely, what are the basic committees?

[Answer] Autonomous organizations which are formed in towns, in the community, and which are related to the Chilean Human Rights Commission through the department in which I work. Their purpose is to struggle on behalf of the rights of individuals, to expose the violations that are detected, to defend those affected and to have the capacity for responding immediately to any violation; for example, to notify the radio operators when a search is being made in a certain neighborhood, and to organize the necessary solidarity.

[Question] What is the scope of these agencies?

[Answer] When I took office in August 1982, only six committees were operating. Now, in Santiago alone, there are 67 doing so. But they have arisen in other cities too, such as Valparaiso. It so happens that the protests last year heightened the repression in the towns, and the community sought ways of coping with it and defending itself. It is understandable that, in these difficult times, the basic communities should proliferate as a response to the violence of the repressive system that has taken the toll of its victims mostly among the more downtrodden sectors.

[Question] During your recent exile, what conclusions can you draw from your stay in Brazil?

[Answer] It causes infinite pain to witness Chile's isolation; the disdain that people have for the prevailing regime could not be greater; just no one receives our country's official representatives. In contrast, Insunza and I were received and greeted as dissidents from the dictatorship. They received us in Congress, and all the political parties that were represented voiced their support for us. This was even done by the governing Social Democratic Party, which could not be called progressive. They all hoped for our prompt return to democracy.

[Question] And what about your stay in Argentina?

[Answer] We were in contact with the League for Human Rights, the Mothers and Grandmothers of Plaza Mayo, and also the Assembly for Human Rights, which has the Alfonsín government's sponsorship. There, it was resolved to send a letter to the Supreme Court of Chile, requesting a reconsideration of our case. They stressed that there was no evidence that would lead them to assume that we were disruptive elements.

[Question] The winds are not blowing favorably for Insunza and Ortega. What will happen to you?

[Answer] I don't know. The Chilean courts operate with a Kafka-like Manichaeism which makes it possible for us first to be good and then bad, deserving to be expelled.

[Question] Will you surrender?

[Answer] By no means.

[Question] Does that mean that you will assume clandestine status?

[Answer] It means that I shall express my repudiation for this harsh, bullying legality. The Supreme Court, with its verdict, granted Pinochet absolute powers. He has carte blanche; he can expel anyone without any argument, simply because someone seems antipathetic to him.

[Question] Dr Ortega, will you accept the expulsion?

[Answer] I would have no recourse other than to leave, if they find me.

2909

CSO: 3348/494



LUXURY IMPORTS TO BE TAXED AT 35 PERCENT

Social Programs to Benefit

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Jul 84 pp A1, A12

[Excerpt] According to an announcement by the minister of finance, Luis Escobar Cerda, the establishment of a customs surcharge of 15 percent for more than 240 imported products will represent revenue amounting to \$2.4 billion per year for the treasury.

The respective legal provision was published yesterday in the Official Gazette, and relates to a decree signed by the president of the republic and the minister of finance.

The par level of customs duties at present is 20 percent. Thus, when the 15 percent surcharge is added, the products affected will be taxed at 35 percent, which is the limit stipulated by GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

The decree cancels all the customs surcharges established previously for the products which came from their countries of origin subsidized.

Minister Escobar explained: "In view of the decline in public revenue in the form of currency, due essentially to external causes, and the impossibility of curtailing public expenditures even more, the economic authorities have been forced to impose new taxes that will make it possible to comply with the principles of tax equity and solidarity in the face of the recent natural disasters which have helped to exacerbate the unemployment problem."

He remarked that the surcharge amounts to as much as imports which, during 1983, accounted for \$180 million, equivalent to 6 percent of the total imports.

He noted that \$35 million of that amount was already subject to surcharges, "which is why this measure will have a net effect on \$145 million in imports, and a yield of \$2.4 billion has been estimated."

Escobar emphasized: "The surcharge is intended to collect more tax revenue. This country has requirements to be met, with high social priority, in the

areas of health, education and housing. There are very serious social problems in Chile, and we must decide upon and in some way bring about a system for redistribution of income wherein those of us who have more can help to meet the needs of those who have little or nothing. There can be no miracles in such matters. The only way of seeking a solution without having to burden business firms and the productive sectors is for people with conspicuous consumption to realize, every time they consume, that they are making a contribution that will enable the treasury to meet the needs of those who have nothing."

#### Variety of Products Affected

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Jul 84 p B1

[Excerpt] It was learned from an investigation conducted by "Economy and Business" that almost the majority of imported consumer goods items has been affected by the Finance Ministry's decision to implement customs surcharges.

The official decision, disclosed yesterday in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE which was made through a decree from the aforementioned ministry, affects most of the items regarded as significant because of the cost in foreign exchange that they have been generating.

It should be recalled that, during 1983, the total imports of consumer goods amounted to \$517 million. If one considers the fact that, according to an official statement made by the Finance Ministry, imports of the affected items accounted for \$180 million, one concludes that over a third of the imported consumer goods will be affected by the decision, as the preliminary estimates indicate.

#### Leading Products

Of the affected products, those which exceeded \$1 million in imports during the period from January to May of this year were: natural and synthetic furs, (\$2.9 million); video tape recorders (\$1.3 million); washing machines (\$1.3 million); carpets and upholstery (\$1.2 million); perfume and toiletry products ((\$4.7 million); photographic materials (\$5.8 million); household electric appliances (\$2.6 million); radios (\$4.6 million); color and black and white television sets (\$2.6 million); outerwear and underwear (\$12.1 million); footwear for ordinary use (\$2.5 million); and whiskey (\$1.2 million).

2909

CSO: 3348/498

CHILE

## TRIENNIAL ECONOMIC PREDICTIONS REVEALED

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 19 Jul 84 p A14

[Text] Yesterday, the Chilean industrialists combined in the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA) learned directly from the minister of economy, Modesto Collados, the exact goals relating to the country's growth for the next 3 years, in a high-level address that he delivered in the entity's board room.

The meeting was attended by over 150 businessmen from all branches of industry, and the press did not have access to the address, which lasted over 2 hours. Only cameramen and graphic reporters were able to enter the room for a few seconds to make shots of the event.

Nevertheless, LA TERCERA learned that the minister estimates that, based upon the 3-year plan, agriculture will grow 8.7 percent during 1984, declining to 5.5 percent in 1985 and to 4.1 percent the following year.

Along with this category, there will also be a 9 percent growth in industry during 1984, and 7 percent growth for the next 2 years.

Construction will make "a great jump forward," growing by 8 percent in 1984, 24 percent in 1985 and 17 percent in 1986.

Other indicators are less optimistic: Fishing will grow only 4.5 percent, and mining, between 5 and 6 percent during the 3-year period.

As is customary in his remarks, Collados cited the general philosophy of his activity as minister and, as on other occasions, analyzed ethics as action associated with sheer scientific and technical management.

As for the 3-year plan, he stressed that it is a program "indicative" of the goals. They are the best, but they cannot be absolutely accurate. He considers this to be "the best alternative" for the country's development, emphasizing that "the bulk of the development of the plan lies in the Chilean private sector."

He noted that the "work-horses" of the plan are agriculture, construction and industry.

Subsequently, during the question-and-answer period, the minister of economy answered various queries from the business sector. He commented that, within a very short time, although there are limiting factors in the nation's balance of payments, businessmen should view the programs over a longer term.

Collados impressed those present with his high level of response. It was learned that he had been a major expert on a 3-year plan put into effect in a Middle Eastern country, with goals and deadlines quite similar to those of Chile, which has proven to be enormously successful.

On the other hand, Minister Collados stated that the present exchange and tariff policy will remain unchanged.

2909

CSO: 3348/498

CHILE

BRIEFS

NO ARMS SALES REQUESTED--Yesterday, the minister of foreign relations, Jaime del Valle, declared that the Foreign Ministry "has never made a statement thus far regarding arms sales." He made this assertion in connection with the comments made by the owner of a national weapon manufacturing firm to the effect that they are making sales abroad with that preliminary authorization alone. Del Valle added that no permit for this has been requested of that ministry. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 Jul 84 p C3] 2909

CSO: 3348/498

DEFENSIVE AIR EXERCISES IN EASTERN REGION DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Jun 84 pp 28-33

[Article by Miguel Febles Hernandez]

[Excerpts] Night had already begun to fall on the broad runway at the military airport as the last plane in the squadron was landing after successfully completing its combat mission...

The day had been tense, very tense. From early in the morning the fighter planes had been disappearing from view into the sky with their powerful, unmistakable roar, not to return until they completed the activities on their daily training schedule.

The hustle and bustle was to be even greater the following day. An activity of the utmost importance was beginning for all of the personnel in this unit of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] in the eastern region of the country. The commanders, officers and troops in general would be called upon to put forth maximum effort and dedication to successfully perform the difficult missions in store for them.

It was just a few hours now before the start of the tactical test flight maneuver in this year's instruction, in which a unit of fighter aircraft would repel a surprise enemy attack.

After they had carried out a series of complex activities as part of their combat training, this tactical maneuver that was about to begin was the most important link in the troops' training. This explains all of the attention that had been paid to it from the time of its planning.

The actions would provide training for personnel under battlefield conditions with strong "enemy" influence, as well as in firing, combat bombardment and the struggle against an airborne adversary. For their part, the commanders at their various levels would gain experience in making sound decisions and in organizing combat actions, where the redeployment of small airborne units to other airfields plays a major role.

The tactical and operational backdrop for the maneuver turned out to be extremely complex, which did not intimidate a single one of the combatants, who, on the contrary, made a solemn pledge to the superior command to "accomplish the mission" with a grade of at least "good" as a salute to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the party in the unit.

#### Blow for Blow

As the first rays of the sun shone through the dormitory windows, the pilots heard the wailing of the sirens sounding the combat alert for the entire unit. A series of powerful explosions shook the ground, and a thick black cloud began to envelop several of the installations. "Enemy" aircraft had just staged a surprise attack on the airfield.

The energetic response of our forces was not long in coming. Immediately, without losing a second a squadron of fighter planes streaked skyward to counter the vile aggression.

The aerial combat took on dramatic overtones. The atmosphere became charged at times. Tension was everywhere. Thanks to the skills of pilots of the stature of Maj Gregorio Lazaro Mora and Capt Enrique Perez Guerra, the first "enemy" attack was repulsed with bold, accurate maneuvers, convincingly demonstrating the unit's high level of training and imparting momentum for future actions.

On land, meanwhile, the wounded victims of the criminal bombardment were being evacuated to the medical post for the care they required. Once again our doctors, nurses and other health care personnel demonstrated their combat spirit as they enthusiastically performed the missions assigned to them during the maneuver.

The civilian population residing near the unit displayed a similar attitude. Showing exemplary discipline, the children were quickly evacuated to safer places. The women volunteered to help the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in whatever way they could; cheering and shouting revolutionary slogans, they threw themselves into their work, whether in evacuating the wounded, clearing away rubble or doing laundry, in a word, wherever their hardworking hands were needed.

At noon our fighter aircraft struck at the "enemy" troops that had put ashore. An avalanche of bombs and shrapnel fell on them, totally destroying the targets that the unit itself had erected on the aerial gunnery range and on a tiny key.

During combat one of the planes was "damaged" by enemy fire, and the pilot was forced to eject over water. A simulated, helicopter-aided rescue operation was undertaken and successfully concluded.

The "enemy" raids into our territory continued for the rest of the afternoon and part of the evening; each was deservedly repulsed. The commanders and officers responded to changing situations with sound decisions, thus gradually wresting the initiative from the enemy.

Amid the din of battle, the pilots, technicians and mechanics rose to the occasion. Each of them took proper advantage of the opportunity to perform under fire and gain new and valuable experience that would be of great use to them if they have to respond to an actual enemy provocation.

#### An Airport of Fatherland or Death

After fierce aerial combat the squadron of MIG's was forced to land at the nearest airfield for assistance. First Lt Roberto Abad Padilla's plane was the last to touch down. From the cockpit the young pilot was able to easily read the sign that covered most of the main building: "Antonio Maceo" International Airport.

Hardly had the jet engines of the fighter planes fallen silent when an enthusiastic group of men wearing the characteristic blue uniforms of civil aviation began readying them for further combat.

The workers at the airport themselves were skillfully putting the cockpits in order, refueling and arming the aircraft and carrying out all of the other procedures needed to get the equipment ready on schedule.

And what can we say about the rest of the personnel! You had to see them there in their defensive circle around the airport, driving back the "enemy's" helicopter landing, taking prisoners, evacuating the wounded or simply performing the missions that the command assigned to them.

Amid the general excitement over their success, one young woman worker, rifle on her shoulder, shouted as loud as she could: "This airport will always be in the front line! This airport will always be fatherland or death!"

Given our people's enthusiasm and their characteristic determination to defend this hallowed land at any price, no one could harbor the slightest doubt about the validity of her spontaneous remark.

This stage of the maneuver was living proof of that assertion. The technicians and all of the ground personnel at the Santiago airport demonstrated quite clearly that they are ready to provide shelter and support to any plane of ours that requires their prompt and skilled attention.

#### The Support Comes from the People

Another of the airfields used for redeploying the small airborne units is located in a defense zone in the eastern region. The commanders thus did not hesitate to proclaim: "We have to rely on the people."



And they did. In close cooperation with the party, the government and local mass organizations, a series of measures were taken to resolve countless problems having to do with the multifaceted logistics of combat action in wartime.

The mission was undertaken with tremendous enthusiasm by the local population. Carts were immediately made available to move weaponry; task forces were formed to clear and repair runways, and a farmer even offered his house as lodging for the pilots.

The local men and women were untiring in their efforts to prepare for the troops' arrival. Dormitories, mess halls and bathrooms were built; brigades were formed to repair footwear and uniforms, and more than once they helped to prepare food.

Everything was ready when the first planes arrived at the airport. Not a single detail had escaped the chiefs and leaders of the defense zone.

One by one the modern fighter planes crawled into the hangars after their successful dogfights with the "enemy" aircraft. Only the last plane remained in the middle of the runway. Its fuel had run out. There was a solution, however.

An extraordinary scene then ensued. Two teams of oxen quickly pulled the plane into its hangar, where it received careful attention.

The tactical flight maneuver was a success. All of the experience gained during it will serve to strengthen the combat capacity of this branch of the Armed Forces, to further the application of modern concepts of warfare and to develop our military skills.

8743

CSO: 3248/713

CUBA

BACKGROUND ON VERSION OF VERDE OLIVO PUBLISHED IN ANGOLA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Apr 84 pp 36-37

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Excerpts] The weekly publication of the newspaper VERDE OLIVO EN MISION INTERNACIONALISTA is a big event for our civilian workers in the sister People's Republic of Angola.

Comrade Guadalupe Lazo Gomez, who served in the Revolutionary Armed Forces for 15 years and is currently working for an affiliate of the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises (UNECA) in this African nation, told us that "the paper keeps us informed about the efforts that our doctors, teachers and other civilian personnel are engaged in here to help build the new Angolan society."

We can add to Guadalupe's comments that the paper has been an effective tool in educating, guiding, organizing and mobilizing the civilian workers to successfully perform their assigned missions and tasks.

The first issue of our counterpart in the People's Republic of Angola (the paper now deals with the life and work of nonmilitary personnel) was dated 1 April 1978. It was actually born a few years before that, however, in early 1976 when Cuban internationalist combatants were fighting alongside the soldiers of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to liberate almost a million square kilometers that had been occupied by the South African interventionists and their puppet groups. It was at this time that VERDE OLIVO EN COMBATE INTERNACIONALISTA was founded.

It had a magazine format at the time, and one of its main objectives, among others, was to report on the activities of our troops and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in interviews, investigative and feature articles, etc. It also contained biographies of fallen combatants, information on the history of this country, cultural notes and other sections of interest.

Throughout its existence this widely circulated paper has also provided a valuable learning experience for the journalists, photographers, artists and other personnel that have worked or are working for it.

At present, VERDE OLIVO EN MISION INTERNACIONALISTA has a staff of 13 comrades who have come from various publications in Cuba. Its editor is Roberto Torres Aranda, from the paper VENCEREMOS in Guantnamo.

"We are pleased to be able to perform this beautiful internationalist mission. Moreover, we are gratified to report in our paper on the often heroic efforts of the civilian personnel who are at work in the People's Republic of Angola and who ought not to remain nameless," he states.

Recent issues contained truly stirring articles illustrating the internationalist and revolutionary attitude of our physicians, teachers, construction workers and foresters who are working in Kuanza Sur, Kabinda, Uige and other remote regions of the country.

Reproduced on the front page recently (it contains four pages) was the letter that Comrade Antonio Perez Herrero, an alternate member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, sent to a group in the "Ernesto 'Che' Guevara" Internationalist Teachers Detachment that is performing its beautiful mission in Sumbe, the capital of Kuanza Sur.

Jesus Mena Aragon has worked as a newsman for 13 years. In Cuba he works in the national editorial offices of the paper GRANMA. He and all of his comrades derive their greatest joy from being able to express in print the doggedness with which hundreds of Cuban civilian workers are performing their noble internationalist mission, many of them in remote spots and under difficult conditions.

"A short while ago," he relates, "I went to Luena, the capital of Moxico. I visited a hospital to write an article on how its personnel offer their services to the public. On that day a Cuban woman doctor was operating on an Angolan woman. As they were about to suture her, the doctor noticed that they had run out of plasma, not only in the operating room but in the entire hospital as well. No one else had noticed it...To the astonishment of those present, she then told one of her assistants: 'I'm leaving. You take over...' And she took off without saying anything else..."

Jesus Mena paused for a moment, deep in thought, as if he were arranging the sequence of events in his head.

"A few minutes later," he continued, his voice now showing emotion, "several of the comrades left the room and found her sitting on one of the benches in the corridor. They immediately reproached her for an action that they unquestionably regarded as incompatible with her job as a revolutionary physician. 'How could you have left the patient like that? Don't you realize the danger she's in?' they asked her harshly. She, in turn, merely continued gazing at the floor, not saying a word. An Angolan nurse then appeared with a jar in her hands and, holding it out to the doctor, she said: 'Here's the blood that you donated for the woman's operation...'

"The tears welled up in everyone's eyes, and they didn't know how they could apologize to this woman, who in a gesture that says a great deal about the humanity of our internationalist workers, went so far as to offer her own blood to save the life of a daughter of this people.

"We come across similar cases," Jesus Mena concludes, "every day in our work as journalists. They are truly stirring actions that must not remain unrecognized and that we have an obligation to report because of their profoundly human and internationalist significance..."

Manuel Fernandez Malagon is the art editor. He says that the readers of VERDE OLIVO EN MISION INTERNACIONALISTA are most interested in news about Cuba.

"Right now we don't have enough space to print the speeches of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, in their entirety, but we do offer quite extensive passages," he emphasizes. We also publish as much information as we can about political, economic and social developments in our far-off, beloved homeland."

Ricardo Quiza does not need much of an introduction. He has worked uninterruptedly for 32 years as a journalist. In Cuba he is the editor in chief of the magazine LISTOS PARA VENCER.

"I'm not just an editor here," he points out. "I do a little bit of everything: layout, photos, the printing process, announcer..."

"Announcer?" we immediately queried.

"That's right," he replied, "because we comrades at VERDE OLIVO EN MISION INTERNACIONALISTA are also responsible for broadcasting a Spanish-language program every day over Angolan National Radio. It's a 1-hour program, 2 hours on Sunday. We offer music and reports on the work that the civilian personnel are engaged in and we have a listener-mailbox slot, in addition to other features. The announcers are Rene Batet from Radio Rebelde and Maida Lima from Radio Artemisa, though from time to time I'm behind the microphone too..."

Augusto Revilla, the editor in chief, does not want it to go unmentioned that VERDE OLIVO, the organ of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the twin sister of the paper that for various reasons, not just its name, is published in Angola, celebrated its 25th anniversary a few days ago.

8743

CSO: 3248/702

CUBA

#### PROCEDURES FOR RESOLVING LABOR DISPUTES DETAILED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No 22, 1 Jun 84 p 48

[Article by Dr Rene Gonzalez Mendoza]

[Text] The Labor Boards are a valuable instrument in the hands of the workers themselves.

Their actions in the sphere of labor relations are a learning experience that helps to develop and strengthen the workers' proletarian awareness, boost production and productivity and fulfill economic plans.

Law No 8 on the Organization and Operation of the Labor Boards does not establish any condition or requirement for bringing a matter before a Labor Board. Therefore, any worker can appear and institute proceedings before this labor arbitration agency.

A worker need not be represented by an attorney or anyone else to present his claim.

The law stipulates that the worker or workers and family members can present their claim before the Labor Board in one of the two following ways:

--By submitting a written brief to the secretary of the board in which they succinctly and clearly set forth the reasons for the claim, what they are demanding and the evidence that they intend to cite (attached to the brief will be sufficient copies for the parties that might be affected);

--By entering an oral petition with the secretary of the board, who will draw up a record of the petitioner's statements, including enough copies for him and the other interested parties.

Once the claim has been presented, the board will summon the parties and the representative of the union section to a public hearing that will be held within 5 days.

The summons will be issued no less than 48 hours in advance, indicating the day, the time and the location of the hearing.

At least three of the members of the Labor Board must be present for it to hold sessions and resolve the disputes brought before it.

Now then, how is the public hearing conducted before the Labor Board? Let us take a look.

As the word "hearing" would indicate, the board hears those who are claiming or demanding a right. Moreover, the board can, at its discretion, hear individuals who have an interest in the case or individuals whose clarifications, information or assessments it feels would help to shed light on the case and therefore aid it in handing down a just ruling.

The public hearing is a solemn, that is to say, formal proceeding, possessing all of the requirements for validity and effectiveness.

The chairman of the Labor Board is responsible for maintaining the utmost discipline among those involved in and attending the hearing. He can call for order as often as necessary and can even evict from the premises any person or persons whose improper conduct disturbs the proceedings.

The immediate objectives of the Labor Board hearing, which is equivalent to a public oral hearing by a People's Tribunal, are to determine whether the claim is proper or not and, in particular, to serve as a labor education forum for those in attendance. What it ultimately does is provide guidelines for future labor-related claims.

Evidence relating to the matters under discussion must be submitted to the Labor Board hearing, which must exhaust every avenue of investigation into the issues in question. It can ever order evidence requested by one of the parties to be submitted after the proceeding if it deems that said evidence must be taken into account before handing down its ruling.

As labor arbitration bodies established at work places and made up of workers chosen by their colleagues, the Labor Boards perform an important and useful function the purpose of which is to insure the thorough observance of socialist law in the sphere of labor rights and duties, both by management and the workers.

The boards act to uphold and strengthen the socialist legal system, to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of state-run agencies and economic, social and mass organizations and to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of citizens in their labor relations.

It is up to the Labor Boards to live up to their responsibilities in carrying out their activities, but it is up to the workers to select the comrades who are able to perform these honorable tasks.

## BRIEFS

ENERGY USE RISING--The country has been systematizing and prioritizing energy conservation since 1981, with increasingly success, so much so that 500,000 equivalent tons of oil were saved in 1983. This year, however, energy use has been rising even though the conservation drive has been substantially stepped up. A continuing elation over past success seems to be a factor, because we have apparently not taken note of this worrisome sign. Electricity use was up 10 percent during the first quarter, and all energy use indicators in general are up sharply. Something is obviously wrong, because the plan was for 4 or 4.5 percent growth in the national economy with practically the same level of energy use as last year. There has been no explanation of this trend that has run counter to forecast. The only comment has been that the situation will hopefully change as the first half draws to a close. For our part we believe that the increase in energy use must be urgently looked into and the reasons for it explained. We also believe that given the importance of conserving energy, its consumption ought to be monitored monthly, if not every 10 days if possible. [Excerpt] [Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No 23 8 Jun 84 pp 56-57] 8743

SANCTIONS FOR TRUCKS TRAVELING EMPTY--Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, a member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, announced that steps would be taken to penalize enterprise directors who allow their trucks to travel empty, an AIN [National News Agency] dispatch from Camaguey reports. The Politburo member made this announcement as he was taking part in the monthly checkup of the work along the port-transportation-domestic economy chain in the territory comprising the provinces of Ciego de Avila, Camaguey and Las Tunas. After referring to a study conducted by the Directorate for State Inspection of the Transportation Ministry (which GRANMA published recently) that found that during the first week of April 20,000 trucks of more than 4 tons were traveling empty, the transportation minister said that this evidenced the lack of planning and monitoring of government land transport. The underutilization of the trucks during the 7 days under study represented losses of 738,560 pesos, which would come to 38.4 million pesos on an annualized basis. In light of this Guillermo Garcia asked: How can we talk about a conservation policy with all of this waste of tires, fuel and spare parts? The transportation minister also reported that the following ministries were the major underusers of truck capacity: Agriculture, Sugar Industry, Construction and Transportation, as well as the People's Government. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Jun 84 p 1] 8743

STATE PAPER RESPONDS TO EUGENE'S CRITICISM OF CONSTITUTION

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 18 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Unsigned Article: "Watch Out, Professor Gregoire Eugene!"]

[Text] Unfortunately, between class-room exercises, which suggest ideals to attain, and daily practice, which seeks to resolve concrete problems, there is a gap which is always difficult to bridge and which must be taken into account to avoid making oneself ridiculous.

Of course, when one has no real responsibility it is easy to play at being a parlor theoretician, to make believe that here and now everything is possible on paper when one is content to speculate, without taking into account the institutional and economic realities of society.

It is fashionable to refer to foreign models, but facts are stubborn and have a tough life.

There are some universal democratic principles which all governments acknowledge. But are those principles applied the same way in every country? Should not a political system take into consideration the political maturity, the economic level, the social aspirations and many other special characteristics of the people involved? Need one recall that a society is not an artificial construction but an organic body? This means that a political system is a system of action based on the socio-historic values peculiar to one people, because there is no final truth in human action.

To want to deny a great national majority the right to improve the State structures and to define the nature of relations between the great Powers borders on madness. Yes, you have gone mad, Professor, [referring to Gregoire Eugene, leader of the Social Christian Party of Haiti] since you recognize that the Constitution is the law of laws, and at the same time you state it is unconstitutional. From the legal point of view you must agree that is an aberration of magisterial proportions.

You referred to the democratic principles of a model country in order to say that the 1983 Constitution is filled with anomalies; in particular, the principle of separation of powers is not respected because the President-for-Life of the republic is endowed, during the interval between legislative



sessions, with the power of issuing decrees having the force of law. Does that not also exist in case of crisis in the country you chose as a model? With its level of economic development, and the revolution of rising expectations of its people, is our country not in a state of permanent crisis? The framers of the 1983 Constitution recognized this structural crisis. Luckily for you. Glory be to them for their clear-sightedness!

You blame the 1983 Constitution for providing for the people's election of the President of the Republic, and at the same time for admitting that the President-for-Life of the Republic has the right to name his successor. You see a contradiction in that. But that is only in your own mind. The constitutional provisions are but another example of the political genius of the 1983 legislators. They are intended to preserve the nation from any absence of leadership because the Constitution establishes no obligation in granting the President-for-Life the right to name his successor. It is a latent right whose holder is the sole judge of the opportuneness of exercising it or not. In case he does not exercise it for one reason or another, Article 58 of the Constitution immediately provides a standby solution. Instead of a contradiction, complementarity prevails.

Moreover, is it true that a lifetime presidency and the right to name a successor are innovations of the 1983 Constitution? Watch out, Professor of constitutional law! The framers of the constitutions of 1964, 1971, and 1983 merely restated a constitutional tradition whose aim is to spare the country from the evils of politicians who so often [in the past] have plunged families into bereavement and desolation.

You blame the Constitution for conferring on the President-for-Life of the Republic the prerogative of chief of state and head of government. It is a matter of strengthening the authority of the state, in this case, the executive authority, called on to exercise certain powers of the state. The authority is granted to the State as an expression of the Nation and not to the man, who is an instrument of the State and whose acts, in any case, are subject to juridical review.

Professor, you state the provisions of Article 167 establish a discrimination among officials by reason of the fact that, according to the text, only subordinates are capable of committing infractions against the treasury. That is not the case. All officials, in the broadest sense of the word, are subordinates. Regardless of their level, they have a superior. The actions of the executive authority are checked by the legislative authority and the judicial authority. Each authority is checked by the two others.

Do you see an anomaly in the fact that the last paragraph of Article 168 of the Constitution relocates to the ordinary legislator the responsibility for determining the sanctions to be taken in case of infractions against the treasury and of illegal acquisition of wealth? No doubt you have not read this paragraph, otherwise you would not have said that Article 168 is silent on the question of sanctions.

You say you did not wish to dwell "on the anomaly according to which the armed forces, the police forces, and the national security volunteers, are called apolitical." Yes, these are apolitical institutions, in the sense that they should not be in the service of a political group, but rather in the service of the state. Yes, these institutions receive orders from their supreme and effective chief who is also chief of state. Could you have forgotten what Max Weber wrote, namely that "power is the possession of a legitimate monopoly of physical coercion over a population and a territory." In other words, the state is a sovereign, juridical, and material force. In the last resort, it decides; it disposes of the coercive means linked with the principle of authority, and this principle implies the obligation of being obeyed.

It is not necessary to dwell on the "hereditary Republic" since it is explicit in the Constitution. It is the form of presidential succession adopted by the national majority. You as a citizen have the right to challenge it. But you are preaching in the desert, since you do not even represent a minority.

Society is the sole support of a political organization. All the rest is mere abstract speculation. The people's approval of the established authority is the condition of political stability. Raymond Aron, a sagacious political observer, stated it clearly and distinctly, "Everyone becomes accustomed to institutions, and since none of them are perfect, an established institution has the immense merit of already being in existence."

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CSO: 3219/30

TEXT OF NEW VERSION OF MILITARY SERVICE LAW

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 84 pp 4-5

[Text] Patriotic Military Service Law  
Decree No 1327, Official Gazette No 228, 6 October 1983

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, pursuant to its powers and Article 23 of Decree 388 of 2 May 1980, hereby informs the Nicaraguan people that it approves the amendments made by the Council of State at its 14th regular session on 13 September 1983, the year of struggle for peace and sovereignty, to the "Patriotic Military Service Law" Decree, whose amended text shall now read in full:

I. Whereas duty and honor in defending the homeland were principles that governed the Army that Defended Nicaragua's National Sovereignty;

II. Whereas these principles were subsequently taken up and defended by prominent patriots who gave exemplary and convincing proof of their determination to discharge the unshirkable historic commitment that these lofty values of our people entail;

III. Whereas Benjamin Zeledon and Augusto Cesar Sandino, the glorious standard-bearers of the tradition of anti-imperialist struggle of our peoples, are the greatest examples of the unflagging commitment of Nicaraguans to the defense of their homeland and national self-respect;

IV. Whereas Carlos Fonseca took up the legacy of Benjamin Zeledon and Augusto Cesar Sandino and transmitted it to the other founders, forgers and activists of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the historic vanguard of our people that is faithfully continuing the glorious struggle for the definitive liberation of our homeland;

V. Whereas in its Historic Program the Sandinist National Liberation Front proclaimed the abolition of the National Guard, a force that was an enemy of the people, and the creation of a revolutionary and patriotic People's Army made up mainly of students, laborers and peasant farmers;

VI. Whereas this army, bringing together the fundamental forces of Nicaraguan society, has been called upon to defend, weapons in hand, the rights earned by the people, by the revolution, against the onslaught of the reactionary forces, internal and external alike, that our victory would inevitably unleash;

VII. Whereas the First Proclamation of the Government of National Reconstruction clearly set forth its intention to destroy the former regime's army of occupation and to create a new National People's Army that would be made up of Nicaragua's finest sons and thus represent the true interests of its people;

VIII. Whereas both the Government Program (Point 1.12) and Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic establish that this new army will consist of a minimum of permanent officers and of able-bodied Nicaraguans discharging their Obligatory Military Service, in order to curtail defense spending and allocate said funds for the country's economic and social development;

IX. Whereas Patriotic Military Service will provide training in the latest military techniques and foster in our youth a sense of discipline, revolutionary morals and love for the homeland and the revolution;

Therefore, pursuant to its powers, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction decrees the following Patriotic Military Service Law.

#### Section I. Object of the Law

Article 1. This law regulates the performance of the patriotic duty of all Nicaraguan citizens to render Military Service in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Statute on the Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans.

This law establishes the rules governing the conditions, organization, performance, sanctions, characteristics and registration of the Patriotic Military Service. This law is a public law.

#### Section II. Definition and General Points

Article 2. The Patriotic Military Service is the means by which the entire people participate in an organized and active manner in defense activities, and therefore all Nicaraguans have a duty to defend with arms the sovereignty and independence of the homeland and the Sandinist People's Revolution. They shall perform this duty by joining a military structure or agreeing to receive military training for a given period in peacetime and by answering the call to defend the homeland in wartime, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 3. The Patriotic Military Service is the institutionalization of the Military Service that militiamen and reservists have been discharging since the triumph of the revolution and represents an effort towards superior forms of organization that entail the participation of our entire people in the defense of the homeland and the revolution.

Article 4. The Patriotic Military Service is based on:

- 1) The honor and the duty of defending the sovereignty and independence of the homeland;
- 2) The tradition of unflagging struggle by our people since colonial times to free our country from foreign domination;
- 3) The fulfillment of the historic legacy of our heroes and martyrs;
- 4) The incorporation of the people en masse into the Sandinist People's Militias and the Reserve Infantry Battalions since the triumph of the revolution;
- 5) The need to consolidate a People's Army to guarantee the accomplishments of the revolution.

Article 5. The Patriotic Military Service comprises:

- Active Military Service
- Reserve Military Service

Active Military Service consists of the direct and consecutive performance of military obligations in any permanent unit or branch of the Defense Ministry.

Reserve Military Service consists of the performance by citizens in the categories established in this law, of military training tasks that prepare them to defend the country during wartime.

Article 6. Nicaraguan male citizens between the ages of 18 and 40 are obliged to perform Active or Reserve Military Service.

Nicaraguan female citizens shall discharge the Patriotic Military Service on a volunteer basis.

Women between the ages of 18 and 40 can apply to the corresponding authorities of the Defense Ministry to join either the Active or Reserve Military Service, as appropriate.

Article 7. Those performing Active Military Service are called soldiers, and those in the reserves are called reservists. Those between the ages of 18 and 25 who have not been called upon to perform their period of Active Military Service are called prerecruits.

Both soldiers and reservists must take the Military Oath established by the Government of the Republic.

### Section III. Active Military Service

Article 8. Military Service begins when the citizen is inducted into a permanent military unit or branch to receive military training. From that time on, inductees are regarded as soldiers for all purposes.

Article 9. The period of Active Military Service is 2 years, and in special cases the defense minister can extend or reduce it by up to 6 months if service conditions so require.

During this period the soldier shall be subordinate to a military structure.

In the event of war or a state of emergency, the period can be extended by decision of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction for as long as these states last.

Article 10. All Nicaraguan males can be called upon to perform the Active Military Service from 1 January of the year in which they reach age 18 to 31 December of the year in which they reach the age of 25.

Article 11. Soldiers shall be guaranteed board, military training, medical care, clothing, personal care items and a monthly stipend for their essential personal expenses during their Active Military Service. Moreover, if they partially support their family, the family shall receive monthly economic assistance.

In the event that they are employed at the time that they join the Active Military Service, they shall be guaranteed their job, under the same conditions, once they have completed their Military Service

Article 12. Upon completing his term of Active Military Service, a soldier shall join the Reserve Military Service.

#### Section IV. Reserve Military Service

Article 13. The Reserve Military Service is made up of citizens with various levels of technical and military training and of citizens who lack such training; accordingly, they are placed in two categories.

The first category consists of:

- a) Those who before 19 July 1979 fought in organized fashion in the regular structures of the Sandinist National Liberation Front or under its leadership;
- b) Those who have completed their Active Military Service;
- c) Those who have been discharged from the Sandinist People's Army or the Interior Ministry and have completed no less than a year of service;
- d) Those who have joined the Reserve Military Units as reservists;
- e) Those who have completed their training periods in the Sandinist People's Militias.

The second category shall consist of those citizens who at the time they enter the Reserve Military Service do not have any technical military training.

Article 14. Citizens in the Reserve Military Service are obliged to register for and receive military training during the periods and at the locations established by the Defense Ministry.

Article 15. Every year the defense minister shall submit to the National Reconstruction Government Junta, for its approval, his proposal for the number of reservists who are to receive military training.

Article 16. When the unit to which they have been assigned is declared mobilized, the reservists shall be regarded as soldiers and are obliged to report immediately.

Article 17. The reservists mobilized for military training, wartime or a state of emergency shall continue to receive their pay from the workplace at which they are employed, for which purposes the provisions in effect shall apply.

Article 18. Private, government and mixed organizations, enterprises, workplaces and study centers are obliged to give reservists the opportunity to attend military training sessions or to take part in any other indicated activities related to the Patriotic Military Service.

#### Section V. The Bodies in Charge of Enforcing the Law

Article 19. For the enforcement of this law, the Defense Ministry shall create Military Delegations and Recruitment Boards, which shall have the organization, powers and duties that are indicated in this law.

Article 20. The Military Delegations and the Recruitment Boards shall conform to the country's politicoadministrative division and shall have jurisdiction over the corresponding territory, for the purposes of this law.

There shall be Regional and Zonal Delegations and Recruitment Boards.

Article 21. The Regional Military Delegations have the following powers:

- a) To direct and monitor the work of the Zonal Delegations that have to do with the registration for Military Service, the technical military training of the prerecruits, the organization and issuance of the draft notices, the keeping of the Military Register and all other activities relating to the performance of the Active and Reserve Military Service.
- b) To process requests and complaints relating to the performance of the Military Service.
- c) To remit to the Attorney General's Office all those who are obliged to perform the Patriotic Military Service and who fail to discharge the obligations set forth in this law.

Article 22. The Regional or Special Zone Recruitment Boards shall consist of the following members:

- a) The head of the Regional or Special Zone Military Delegation, who shall preside;
- b) A representative of the Regional or Special Zone Government, if one has been constituted;
- c) A representative of the Interior Ministry;
- d) A representative of the State Institution that is in charge of the region's most important production sector;
- e) A representative of the Education Sector;
- f) A representative of the Health Ministry, who shall serve as chief physician;
- g) A representative of the Medical Services of the Sandinist People's Army.

Article 23. The Regional or Special Zone Recruitment Boards shall have the following powers:

- a) To enforce the recruitment policy established by the National Reconstruction Government Junta through the Defense Ministry;
- b) To rule on the petitions for exemption from Military Service;
- c) All other powers that the Defense Ministry assigns to them under the regulations, within the scope of its own powers.

#### Section VI. Registration and Selection

Article 24. The persons referred to in Article 6 of this law are obliged to register for the Military Service in accordance with the provisions of the following articles, even if they feel that one of the exemptions provided for in this law applies to them.

The active duty members of the Sandinist People's Army and of the Defense Ministry are exempted from the obligation of registering for the Patriotic Military Service; nevertheless, they must do so immediately after being discharged.

Article 25. Registration for Military Service begins when the individual fulfills his obligation to appear before the Registration Office or the Military Delegation, as appropriate.



Article 26. Registration for Military Service shall take place during the periods that the Defense Ministry expressly indicates in its announcements to this effect and in the area in which the person resides either temporarily or permanently.

Article 27. The Military Delegations shall order brought before them any persons who fail to discharge their obligation to register for the Patriotic Military Service.

The appropriate authorities shall bring them before the delegations.

Article 28. All citizens registered for the Military Service are obliged to report immediately to the appropriate Military Delegation any and all changes in their status.

Article 29. When a General Mobilization is decreed, registrants cannot leave their area of residence without the approval of the Military Delegation with which they are registered.

Article 30. Nicaraguan citizens residing abroad to whom Article 6 applies are obliged to register at embassies and consulates within the periods established for registration. It is the duty of the Foreign Ministry, in coordination with the Defense Ministry, to organize and carry out the registration process overseas.

Article 31. All Nicaraguans obliged to register for the Patriotic Military Service shall be issued the documents attesting to their registration and to the fulfillment of their military obligations or a voucher that they have not been called. These documents shall be necessary:

- 1) To work in private, government or mixed centers;
- 2) To enroll in educational centers;
- 3) To obtain visas and passports;
- 4) To enter into any legal contract with the State or private individuals.

The directors of these centers, officials or notaries public are obliged to demand these documents and to report infractions, if any, to the corresponding Military Delegation.

#### Section VII. Exemptions

Article 32. The following are grounds for temporary exemptions from Active Military Service in peacetime:

- a) Temporary unfitness for Active Military Service. In such cases the deferment shall be for 1 year, and the registrant is obliged to undergo medical treatment to eliminate the cause of the unfitness;
- b) Being the sole support of a household, as long as one of the following situations applies:

- 1) The sole supporting son of parents.
- 2) The supporting brother of younger brothers who have no parents or whose parents are unable to work.
- 3) A grandchild who support his grandparents who are over the age of 60, when the grandparents have no living children or are unable to work.
- 4) A father who is the sole support of his child or children, if another child is unable to work or does not work for reasons beyond his control.

The Recruitment Boards shall determine when these circumstances apply.

- c) Regular students in higher or intermediate education or at an equivalent level who are in their last year.

After hearing the opinion of the Education Ministry and the CNES [National Council of Higher Education], the defense minister can issue an exemption for regular students not provided for in the previous paragraph, bearing in mind the country's defense needs and the cultural, technical and professional development needs of our youth.

- d) Imprisonment, for the length of the sentence.
- e) For reasons of socioeconomic interest, as long as the registrant is over the age of 21.

Article 33. Registrants who have served for 2 years in the Sandinist People's Army or in the Interior Ministry are exempted from their Active Military Service.

Article 34. Registrants who have a permanent mental or physical disability are totally exempted from the Patriotic Military Service during peace- or wartime.

Article 35. In determining the temporary or permanent exemptions for health reasons, the Defense Ministry, together with the Health Ministry, shall determine the temporary or permanent disabilities to which the previous articles refer.

Article 36. Soldiers can be discharged from Active Military Service before they complete their stint if any of the reasons cited in Paragraphs a and b of Article 32 of this law should pertain.

Article 37. If and when the National Reconstruction Government Junta decrees a General Mobilization, the exemptions established in this law shall become null and void, except those in Article 34.

## Section VIII. The Military Register

Article 38. The Military Delegations shall keep the books of the Military Register of the registrants domiciled in their district.

Article 39. The embassies and consulates of the Republic of Nicaragua shall keep the books of the Military Register of those domiciled in their districts, and they shall be at the disposal of the Defense Ministry.

Article 40. Those in charge of the Registry of Vital Statistics shall furnish free of charge at the request of the Military Delegations any vital statistics that are needed for the purposes of the Military Register.

## Section IX. Violations and Sanctions

Article 41. The Patriotic Military Service, an honor and a duty that all Nicaraguan citizens must fulfill in accordance with the provisions of this law and its regulations, enjoys the total social, political and legal support of the Revolutionary State. Therefore, those who fail to perform this service shall be punished in accordance with the gravity of their actions.

Article 42. The following penalties shall be applied to those who are obliged to perform the Patriotic Military Service and who commit the following violations without justification:

- a) A 3-month to 2-year prison sentence for those who fail to report during the period set for registration;
- b) A 1- to 6-month sentence for those who fail to report when summoned for medical or other similar hearings, examinations or treatment.

Article 43. A person under obligation to perform his Patriotic Military Service shall receive a 6-month to 3-year sentence if he refuses to furnish information or sign the documents as required under this law. Whoever furnishes false information shall receive a 2- to 5-year prison term.

Article 44. A person who has been arrested for the violations indicated in Articles 42 and 43 of this law and who expresses his willingness to register, to report when summoned, to furnish accurate information or to sign documents can be released after he so proceeds if he is not in the custody of the court, and his sentence shall be reduced by one-half if he has already been sentenced.

If after serving the sentence he still refuses to register, he shall be registered automatically before being released.

Article 45. Whoever is summoned for induction into Active Military Service and who fails to appear on the date and at the place established

without a duly justified reason shall receive a 2- to 4-year prison sentence. The sentence can be reduced by one-half if the individual in question expresses a desire to rectify his action and is inducted into the Military Service.

A person who is summoned for Active Military Service and who refuses to wear a military uniform, to bear service arms or to comply with any other procedures necessary for his induction can be penalized under Military Regulations.

Article 46. A person who fails to inform the corresponding Military Delegation of any changes in his status or domicile, the loss of or damage to the document certifying his registration or performance of Military Service or any other fact or circumstance that he is obliged to report, shall be fined between 100 and 1,000 cordobas.

A person who does not carry the document certifying his registration or performance of Patriotic Military Service or who fails to show it when so asked by an appropriate authority, shall be fined between 100 and 550 cordobas.

A second offender shall be fined double the pertinent amount or jailed for up to 30 days, or both.

Article 47. A reservist who has been called up and who fails to report without justification for military training sessions, mobilization or other acts related to the Military Service shall receive a 1- to 9-month jail sentence.

Article 48. A reservist who fails to report for a General Mobilization during wartime shall be regarded as a deserter and judged in accordance with existing military laws.

Article 49. An authority, official or any other person who has obligations under this law shall receive a 3- to 9-month prison sentence or be fined from 1,000 to 10,000 cordobas, depending on whether he acted fraudulently or negligently, if he:

- a) Prevents or hampers a person working under him from discharging his Patriotic Military Service obligations;
- b) Hires or enrolls a person of Patriotic Military Service age who has not completed the required formalities;
- c) Fails to fulfill the obligations established for the organization, inspection and updating of the Military Register or fails to do so in the prescribed manner;
- d) Fails to fulfill any other obligation that is assigned to him for the performance of Patriotic Military Service.

Article 50. District Criminal Courts shall be competent to hear and rule on the violations referred to in this section, in accordance with the summary procedure established in the appropriate section of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The rulings of the district judge can be appealed to the appropriate courts.

Release on bail or caution jury shall not be allowed in connection with the violations in this section.

Military Delegations can impose the fines provided for in this law when they deem that the violation committed does not warrant imprisonment or arrest. Otherwise, they shall remit the violator to the public prosecutor so that he can file the appropriate charges.

The fines provided for in this law shall be paid to the Treasury.

#### Section X. General Provisions

Article 51. The management of government, private or mixed companies and the administrations of government, private or mixed schools at all levels shall perform the Military Register tasks that the Defense Ministry assigns to them.

Article 52. The agencies of the Interior Ministry shall collaborate with the Military Delegations in taking measures so that this law and its regulations are enforced.

Article 53. The Sandinist People's Militias can be joined voluntarily by:

- a) Nicaraguans not covered by this law;
- b) Reservists who are not part of Reserve Units, as long as they are not assigned to them by the Military Delegations;
- c) Prerecruits, as long as they are not called up for Active Military Service.

The Sandinist People's Militias shall continue to be governed by Decree No 313, as amended.

Article 54. All persons who have been penalized for violating the provisions of this law shall be issued, once they have completed their sentence, a voucher so certifying, which shall enable them to exercise the rights mentioned in Paragraphs a, b, c and d of Article 31 of this law.

Article 55. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction shall issue the regulations of this law.

The defense minister is empowered to issue the provisions for enforcing this law and its regulations.

#### Section XI. Temporary Provisions

Article 56. The first registration for Active Military Service shall take place from 1 to 31 October of this year and shall include Nicaraguan males from ages 17 to 22 inclusive, born between 1961 and 1966 inclusive.

The Defense Ministry shall in due time set the registration dates for Nicaraguans to whom the above paragraph applies and who are outside the country. When they return, they can register at the appropriate Military Delegations as determined by the Defense Ministry.

#### Effective Date

Article 57. This law annuls any other legal provision that contradicts it and shall take effect as of its publication in any mass medium, after which it must be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued in the city of Managua on 13 September 1983, the "Year of Struggle for Peace and Sovereignty"

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction--Daniel Ortega  
Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas

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CSO: 3248/711

# SHINING PATH GOALS, PHILOSOPHY REVIEWED

Lima OIGA in Spanish 9 Jul 84 pp 16-21

[Article by Jesus Reyes Munante]

[Text] Dissociated from the acts of barbarism typifying the praxis of the terrorist organization Shining Path [SL], OIGA has prepared the following report on it, as a contribution to a complete understanding of an alarming phenomenon which has struck at our society with brutal methods, attempting to subjugate the country by means of panic, and which threatens to destroy the present system of government (a very imperfect one, unquestionably, but like any democracy, open to the corrections that reason, time and circumstances demand), in order to replace it with an illusory (modernized and Marxistized) reinstatement of the Incas' "socialist" empire. This is an extremely violent Communist Party, which has made armed struggle a means and an end for an impossible new Andean society, desirous of building from the wreckage and chaos a new "truly revolutionary" social world.

The report is addressed to OIGA's thinking audience, which knows how to distinguish between a defense of terrorism and a study that plainly describes the praxis and ideological grounds of an organization which refuses to understand that noble ends can never be attained using criminal means, and that violent means will end up supplanting the ends.

The interior minister did not have to rely on reports from the intelligence service to claim (as he did last Monday) that Shining Path is Marxist-Leninist-Maoist. His assertion that the Shining Path members practice a Peruvian-style "alien ideology of foreign origin" is merely a redundancy, and his statement to the effect that "the terrorist leaders have gone to China, Russia and Cuba in order to bring those ideologies into Peru" is not in keeping with the opinion that the SL ideologues have of those international communist power centers.

In many documents which have been circulating both here and abroad for years, SL considers itself not only Marxist-Leninist-Maoist, but also "Mariateguist"; and it has made the demarcation from all the subversive movements under way in the world, primarily in Latin America, backed by China, the Soviet Union and Cuba, all of which it opposes, proclaiming itself the Marxist-Leninist party which for the first time in many years "is heading a widespread popular war in Latin America."

The report which follows has been written on the basis of documents such as the Mexican magazine PROCESO which, in February of last year, published an extensive interview with a Shining Path leader, whose identity it has kept confidential; the Marxist Leninist Union's pamphlets, "In Support of the Revolutionary Armed Struggle in Peru" and "The Truth About the Popular War in Peru"; and "The Armed Struggle and the Municipal Elections," from the Popular Intellectual Movement (MIP), "an organization created by the Communist Party of Peru [PCP]," all of which were published in Spain; as well as the leaflet "Long Live the Popular War in Peru," written in French and published "in Europe." The pertinent portions, in quotes, will enable our readers to form a more complete notion of what Shining Path is, and what it is seeking.

### The Shining Path Ideology

In the first place, SL calls itself the authentic "Communist Party of Peru," emerging from the crisis that the latter organization underwent in 1964, "with the defection of a pro-Soviet revisionist group headed by Del Prado."

"During the 1960's and 1970's there was a major ideological debate in the Communist movement, seeking the autochthonous features of the Peruvian revolutionary movement. Among the various factions, Shining Path was the most advanced group and, since its origin, it has attempted to readopt the thinking of Mariategui, because he is the Latin American Marxist who has best managed to analyze the society on our continent and the Peruvian society in particular, without succumbing to the Europeanizing features of Marxism. Mariategui acknowledges that the original bases of Socialism in Peru lie in the peasant communities and that Socialism must be built on the basis of the Inca economy, destroyed by the Spanish conquest."

During the first years of the 1960's, Abimael Guzman, the SL ideologue, engaged in organizational and politicization work with the Indian peasantry located in the Ayachucho area. In order to have a free hand during 1963 and 1964, he succeeded in expelling the Peace Corps members operating in that region; the majority of them North Americans, who were accused of carrying out espionage work for the American CIA. SL came into existence officially in 1969, from the reestablishment of the PCP.

"Its theoretical bases are scientific Socialism, as set forth in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung." "It is Maoist Communist, without being pro-Chinese. It upholds the proposition of the Shanghai Group, in other words, of the so-called Gang of Four. Shining Path claims the original orthodox Maoism. The organization's name relates to the student period of the party, which used the slogan 'Along the Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui.' This slogan comes from a Chinese expression, which intended to give a poetic name to the path of the revolution."

In 1979, its process of breaking with the Chinese and Albanians (considered years earlier as the hardliners of Marxism-Leninism until Hoxha succumbed to revisionism) culminated, and at the Ninth Plenary Session of Shining Path's



Central Committee during that same year, it was decided to begin the armed struggle. In May 1982, it signed the "Declaration of the 13," a Marxist-Leninist document undersigned by 13 parties and organizations from all over the world, "in the defense of scientific Socialism, opposed to the new Chinese and Albanian revisionists."

The PCP-SL identifies North American imperialism as "a principal imperialist dominator here on our soil"; and Deng Xiaoping's regime as a "notorious Yankee accomplice and crony and traitor to the international Communist movement"; and attacks Soviet revisionism "which has made the fatherland of Lenin and Stalin the present hegemonist superpower of today."

'The Russians Are Thwarting the Revolutionary Processes and Taking the Real Political Power From the Masses'

Using these premises, SL repudiates the Central American revolutionary movements. "In all these countries, the armed anti-imperialist struggle has been headed by one sector or another of the petite or moyenne national bourgeoisie which, unwilling to carry out any authentic revolution and lacking a truly scientific guide for the struggle, propose only to improve their situation by changing from an imperialist bloc of the U.S. to Soviet social-imperialism, although without ever breaking their ties with the Yankees; and then, with the aid of the Russians, establishing a new bourgeois dictatorship over the working class and the people, imitating the process carried out by Castro in Cuba."

According to SL, the masses all over the world have been disillusioned, upon observing the Sandinist leaders "guided by their narrow classist interests (those of the national anti-imperialist bourgeoisie), surrendering to the Russians and thwarting the revolutionary process, taking the real political power from the masses."

'Peru: First Flame of a Continental Fire'

With this background, SL wants to show that, in Peru, one kind of imperialism ("Yankee") can be defeated without relying on the other kind ("Russian"). "The fundamental task of the popular democratic revolution in Peru is the expulsion of the Yankees, the expropriation of their companies and property without compensation, and the creation of a popular army which will first defeat and expel them, and later prevent their return. In the same way, the PC of Peru is quite determined to expel the Russian social-imperialists, the Chinese revisionists and the French imperialists."

SL's goal is to create a "new state of workers and peasants," defined in the declaration of its Central Committee in February 1982: "If our people are learning anything, now more than ever, it is that the class struggle necessarily leads to the struggle for power, and that the latter is won only through the revolutionary violence which, in our country, is defined as revolutionary war, armed struggle, guerrilla warfare and popular war; that only in this way is it possible to seize power for the working class and for the people; that

only in this way will a new state be constructed; and that only in this way will it be possible to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"The victory of the PC of Peru could bring about an irrepressible revolutionary storm in all of Latin America, which might result in a tremendous setback for North American imperialism; because highly favorable conditions are present for this. A political, economic, ideological, etc. crisis such as never has existed here (and throughout the world) convulsed this area, reaching unimagined bounds, only a decade ago, in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, etc. This explains the nervousness and tension with which the entire world bourgeoisie, particularly the Yankees, and the Russians as well, are reacting to the armed struggle in Peru. They observe in it the first flame of what could prove to be a continental fire. And not only in Latin America; the Peruvian situation could become an example for all the oppressed peoples on the planet, in a state of general crisis in the Western capitalist system and that of 'real Socialism,' a crisis that demands the revolution."

#### 'In Pursuit of Mariategui's Shining Path'

Based on the Mariategui principle that Socialism in Peru is located in the peasant communities, during the early years of the 1960's SL began a quiet, but intense effort for politically indoctrinating and organizing the peasants in the region that it selected because it is the site of the university at which its leadership cadres were being trained: Ayacucho. "The movement's political and leadership cadres are of university origin, but unlike the other leftist parties, Shining Path has cadres and militants of provincial and even Indian origin. This holds true of many professors who were or are professors at the University of Ayacucho: They are of peasant extraction, and speak Quechua or Aymara perfectly."

#### A New Tahuantinsuyo Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

From this viewpoint, SL is exploiting the status of the peasants in the mountain communities who have not benefited from the military government's agrarian reform and who are living in centuries-old backwardness. "The PC of Peru has a high percentage of Indians in its ranks, who address the Quechua nation in its native language and who are making the armed struggle not merely a war against the U.S.A. and the local oligarchy, but also a war of national liberation for the Indians, after 400 years of oppression by the Spanish-speaking minority."

"The PC of Peru is finding a way of fusing with scientific Socialism the old, heroic traditions of the Quechua Indians, in their struggle, first against Spanish colonialism, and later against the national oppression and racism of the Peruvian oligarchy, the Yankees and the Russians. Bearing in mind the fact that the Quechua nation transcends the bounds of the Peruvian state and extends into Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile and Argentina, this could ignite the great flame of the Latin American revolution, the only course of action enabling the Quechua nation to create an independent national state with the essence of a dictatorship of the proletariat."

## 'The Execution of Informers and Traitors to the People'

But how can this dream of recreating a new Tahuantinsuyo be reconciled with the slaughtering that SL is carrying out in the peasant communities? Abroad, they explain the situation as follows: "The popular committees, backed by the popular army, are progressing with the organization of the new state among the supporting rank and file. They punish the recalcitrant elements, hated by the people, who belong to the oppressor classes: the local authorities, the feudal landlords, the large and small landowners, the informers and the traitors to the people. In several locations, popular trials have been held, in which these elements have been convicted and executed." "The liquidation of the enemies is not direct. Shining Path first warns them that they must correct their conduct or cut off their relations with the police. If, after two or three warnings, they do not change their attitude, they are liquidated. A peasant or miners' assembly, as the case may be, is called. There is a public announcement that this or these individuals are going to be liquidated on one charge or another. Then the community accepts this type of execution. The individuals executed in this way could be representatives abusing the local authority."

### What Forces Does Shining Path Have Available?

During the 4 years that the armed struggle has already lasted, it is estimated that over 1,000 Shining Path members have been killed in confrontations with the forces of order, and that over 3,500 have been taken prisoner. This means that SL's forces have declined by approximately 5,000 members. Nevertheless, SL has not reduced its action; on the contrary, it has heightened it lately, forming columns which operate in several of the country's departments, on the coast, and in the mountains and jungle. SL can make simultaneous strikes in Ayachucho, Huancavelica, Andahuaylas, Cusco, Lima, Arequipa, La Libertad, Ancash, Pasco, Junin and Huanuco. If we conservatively estimate that SL has lost 10 percent of its members, this would mean that at present its cadres consist of about 50,000 individuals, both men and women, of all ages.

This means that SL is achieving a following both in the rural areas and the urban ones. "Without the backing of the peasant movement, it would have been impossible to attack the many police stations that have been attacked, for example. SL has the sympathy of the peasants, who have given it horses and mules and have shown it the hideouts in the mountains. Yes, it may be claimed that Shining Path has penetrated the peasants considerably, and this distinguishes it from the guerrillas and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] of the 1960's, which failed precisely because it lacked the support of the peasants."

But it is not only the peasants; SL has also received backing from certain mining centers. "The miners are of peasant origin. For example, in the case of the mines in the central region, the miners are leaders of their peasant communities, and hence Shining Path's work among the miners also means gaining influence on the area's peasant movement. For example, in a miners' strike, the workers allowed Shining Path to execute four mineworkers who had been

operating in collusion with the police. They liquidated them physically. The press realizes that this situation exists, but it attempts to conceal it so as to give the impression that Shining Path is an organization that has developed in dissociation from any popular movement."

"In addition to the foregoing, the desperate situation of the youth, the intellectuals and the women in Peru explains the joy and massive participation of these sectors in the armed struggle." "With such powerful social forces behind it, the PC of Peru, if it persists in a correct line, applying and developing scientific Socialism, is certain that it will emerge with the final victory."

#### 'The Popular Army Uses the Weapons Confiscated From the Police'

"Shining Path has no foreign backing." To date, the government has been unable to show any document or any weapon that would afford its claiming a link with terrorist organizations abroad. The only foreigner proven to be a Shining Path member is the German woman, Renata Hehr, who was arrested in Arequipa, involved with SL here in Peru; but she has no record of having belonged to any terrorist organization in her own country. It does have financial backing from abroad, through various committees formed in European and American capitals, which engage in active work involving propaganda and the collection of funds.

The weapons and ammunition used by SL in its terrorist activities are mainly dynamite, which is stolen from mining camps or roads, and the weapons that it obtains from the attacks on police stations or by assassinating policemen in the urban areas.

"The popular army has confiscated a substantial volume of weapons and ammunition from the Army barracks and posts, and from the police all over the country: 110 machine guns, 30 pistols, 60 grenades, two mortars, five communications sets and 50 uniforms. All this was seized in Ocros (Ayacucho) alone, on 12 November 1983, in an attack on a barracks of the specialized joint forces engaged in the battle against subversion: 200 weapons, including machine guns, rifles and pistols; over 80 machine guns and pistols, as well as ammunition and 16 uniforms, captured in simultaneous attacks on the police stations in Cabana, Aucara and Andamarca, in Lucanas Province, on 11 November 1983. Over 40 individual policemen were disarmed and their uniforms were confiscated, all over the national territory, during this period (October and November 1983)."

#### Encircling the Urban Areas From the Rural Area

"In May 1980, the armed struggle began, espousing two fundamental slogans: Armed struggle! and Government of workers and peasants! Since then, our action has been started and has developed as a guerrilla war and at present, based on a resolution of the Central Committee dated January 1982, we are engaged in the guerrilla war."

"In order to attain it (the new state of workers and peasants), SL proposes a strategic alliance of workers, peasants, petite bourgeoisie and sectors of the moyenne bourgeoisie, under the leadership of the proletariat, to carry out a popular, democratic revolution, based on the armed destruction of the bourgeois democratic dictatorship imposed in 1980 after the elimination of the military regime."

"Although the PC of Peru has selected a rural area suitable for creating backup bases, establishing the revolutionary power there, this does not mean that its political action would be less in the urban areas and among the working class, although its military activity in them is considered to be auxiliary and subordinate to the armed struggle in the rural areas. As has been proven by the many work stoppages, demonstrations, etc., which are being held continuously, the PC of Peru is expanding the level of consciousness and organization among the working class day by day, and has made scientific Socialism the base of the latter's leading role in the anti-oligarchical, anti-imperialist revolution that is currently in operation."

#### There Is No Possibility of Dialogue

"It does not befit Shining Path to negotiate with the Belaunde government, in principle, because this government is the representative of big capital. It has no intention whatsoever of reforming the situation. There is really no possibility of negotiating."

And with the military? "There are no progressive sectors in the Army with which SL could create bonds. If there were a real progressive force in the Army, it might be thought that Shining Path's action made no sense. In reality, the rise of Velasco in 1968 was based on the advancement of the peasant movement and was an attempt to stop the progress of the guerrillas." "Velasco imposed a fascist military dictatorship, which proclaimed itself a 'revolutionary movement,' with the backing of the Soviets, Trotskiyites and other opportunists. The Soviet Union became the leading supplier of weapons for the fascist military. It was a desperate attempt on the part of the Peruvian oligarchy to develop the economy and to restrain the masses; in the first instance by expanding the state-capitalist sector excessively, and in the latter by organizing the Peruvian society, in an advanced process of disintegration, in a corporate, in other words fascist, manner."

"For this reason, SL does not believe that there can be reformist movements in the Latin American armies. If their cadres are trained in the academies in Panama, under North American command, where they receive anti-Communist and anti-popular values, and where they are trained to combat the internal subversion, what can be expected of them?"

2909

CSO: 3348/490

## BRIEFS

FELLOW MAYOR ACCUSES BARRANTES--The mayor of Barranco, Jorge del Castillo Galvez, has charged that the mayor of Lima, Alfonso Barrantes, has used a large portion of the 3 billion soles that the government recently gave him as a transfer of funds to provide for the increase in the salaries of his workers, whereas that money should have been distributed equitably among all the district municipalities, as is proper according to law. He added: "Now we expect the money left over to him from this transfer to be distributed equitably among the capital municipalities, not just among the United Left councils." Moreover, Del Castillo Galvez demanded of the Metropolitan Investment Fund, headed by Mayor Barrantes, that it grant funds for the construction of the Venegas-Malabito Avenue road system, which is in one of the poorest sections of the capital, housing a quarter of the population in the district of Barranco. The aforementioned mayor stated that this road system is extremely important to the southwestern area of Lima. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Jul 84 p A-10] 2909

BELAUNDE REQUESTS PUBLIC'S AID---Yesterday, President Belaunde, lauding democracy as a government system, remarked that it should be a daily practice, through contact between the people and their rulers. He added that the community must be in solidarity with democracy, and not be content with praising a president and congressmen, only to forget every 5 years. He pointed out that the people's organization is achieved through public education, emphasizing in that area the children as the major emissaries of solidarity. The head of state made these comments at the opening of a communal center in La Pascana, in the district of Comas. He was accompanied by his wife, Violeta Correa de Belaunde, and the minister of education, Valentin Paniagua. Belaunde said that it is very gratifying for him to have constant communication with the people, explaining that this does not by any means indicate that the government can work miracles. "There cannot be any, because we all realize the difficulties that we have to surmount." He went on to say that these meetings, however, mean that "we are governing face to face, and hand to hand with the people." He noted that, during the final year of this administration of his, he would knock on the doors of the Peruvian people, knowing that there will always be open arms to receive him with affection. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Jul 84 p A-4] 2909

SURINAME

LEEFLANG RECEIVES COMMISSION EVALUATING ROLE OF POLICE

Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Advisory Group Chairman Mr. F. J. Leeftang yesterday received a commission that is evaluating the role of the police within the revolutionary process and future democratic structures. At the meeting the details of thinking on problems experienced by the police were exchanged, including their work in the society for maintaining public order and security, prevention of infringements upon the same and the protection of people and property.

Chairman Leeftang gave a presentation on Advisory Group activities and, in particular, the views of the Advisory Group partners concerning the creation of democratic structures of an enduring nature.

It was agreed that the suggestions and opinions presented at the meeting would be taken into consideration at the Advisory Group meetings and that, so far as possible, they would be brought to the attention of the pertinent authorities. The way in which the police can be made to best serve the revolutionary process will also be taken up. The commission wished to especially stress its feelings of loyalty in this regard.

The Advisory Group chairman will, should both sides feel the need exists, again receive the police commission for a renewed exchange of thoughts after the conclusion of an Advisory Group final report.

CSO: 3214/52

END